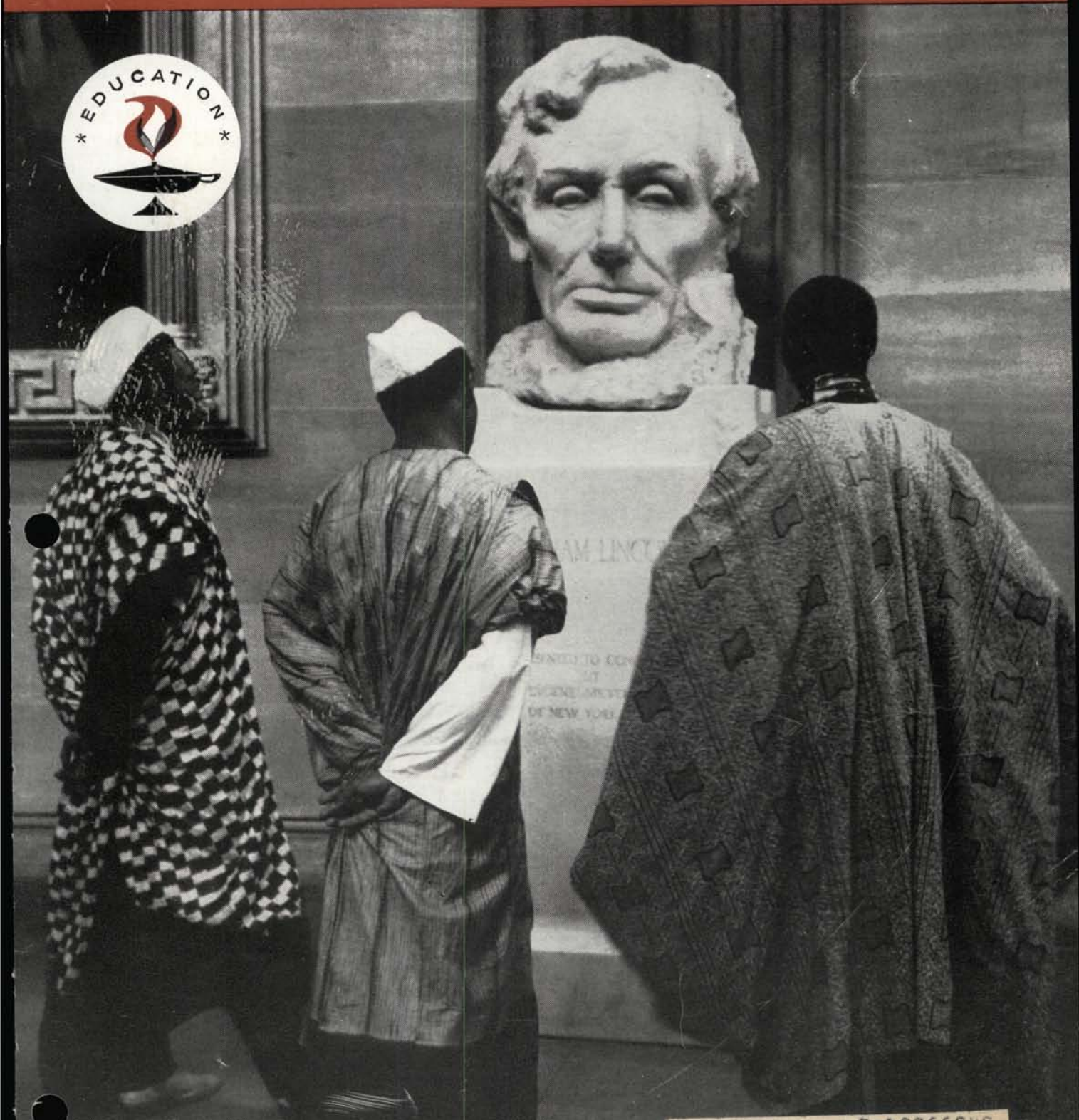
F116

Saturday Review

AUGUST 18, 1962 / 25¢



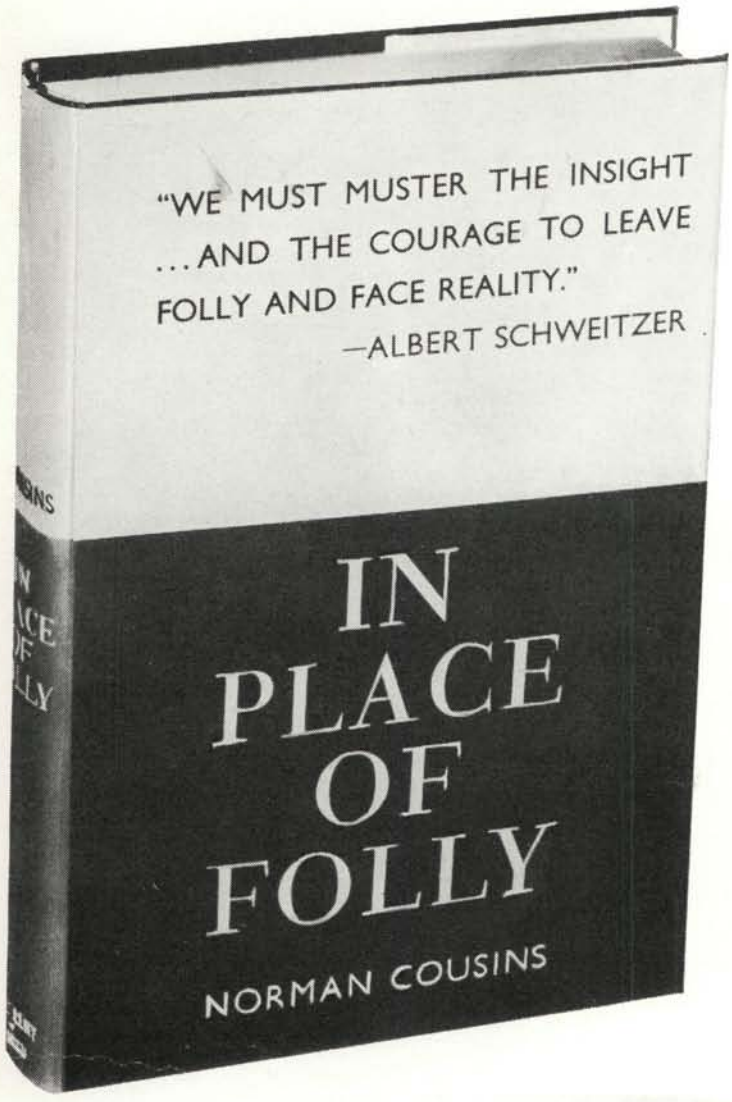
FUTURE LEADERS

By John F. Melby and Duane Ray

SR27042 9 :46-246-350
AMBASSADOR COLLEGE LIBRY
363 GROVE ST
PASADENA CALIF
SR599254-2

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Take your stand NOW for peace


"WE MUST MUSTER THE INSIGHT ...AND THE COURAGE TO LEAVE FOLLY AND FACE REALITY."
—ALBERT SCHWEITZER
IN PLACE OF FOLLY
NORMAN COUSINS

In this notable book
a constructive advocate
of a just and durable peace
demonstrates the important
role of each individual

In Place of Folly

By NORMAN COUSINS

$3.50 *at all bookstores*

HARPER & ROW, Publishers, New York 16

Hailed by these men of world importance:

SENATOR JOSEPH S. CLARK: "An eloquent plea to individual men everywhere . . . the case he makes seems to this reviewer to be unanswerable."

ADLAI E. STEVENSON: "I marvel at the insight and wisdom in this book. I hope that it will be read widely and discussed thoughtfully throughout the world."

CARLOS P. ROMULO: "IN PLACE OF FOLLY should be read by every delegate to the United Nations, should be compulsory reading in every chancellery and parliament, and should be in the hands of every head of state . . . who need the warning, guidance and enlightenment that IN PLACE OF FOLLY so effectively gives at this critical time in world history."

GENERAL JAMES M. GAVIN: "An excellent book . . . a significant contribution (that) certainly deserves to be widely read."

PROFESSOR GORDON W. ALLPORT, Harvard University: "As incisive as a trumpet."

CLARENCE E. PICKETT: "Blessed with clarity, detail and concern."

THE RIGHT REVEREND JAMES A. PIKE: "Important and timely . . . should be read by all citizens regardless of their varying views as to viable solutions."

Acclaimed by the press across the nation:

BOSTON HERALD: "Very plainly states the predicament of mankind today and offers a program for each living man and woman who wants to keep living. For readers of all persuasions, this forcefully clear book should be labelled as necessary reading."

NEW YORK TIMES: "Very effectively presented . . . It is to be hoped (this book) will have an impact on many."

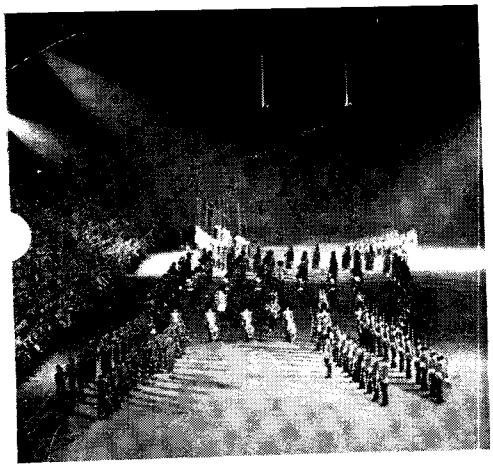
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER: "In the interest of bringing about sanity in our thinking, I recommend IN PLACE OF FOLLY as *the* book everyone should read . . . the sooner the better."

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT: "In this extremely thoughtful and provocative book, Norman Cousins thoroughly documents his case, reasons it to inescapable conclusions."

SOCIAL EDUCATION: "IN PLACE OF FOLLY is the most important book that this reviewer has read in the last five years."

LOS ANGELES TIMES: "Here is a book that presents some of the basic facts of our times with a clarity and terrifying frankness that should open everyone's eyes . . . The book gains value and point because it does point to a possible doorway out — perhaps the only doorway."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Pageantry is a traditional part of Europe. Each country has its own. Take your camera. Take your time. The welcome mat is out, and it's all for you.

"Open House" is more than seeing *things* . . . it's meeting European people. You'll discover the joy in their way of life, their humor, their philosophy.

Everything is more leisurely in the Fall. Take hours to dine luxuriously or linger an afternoon away in a sidewalk cafe. There's no rush.

Enjoy Europe...the Way Europeans Do

It's "Open House" Again!

Thousands of Americans visited Europe during "Open House" last year . . . and returned home glowing with enthusiasm. They had seen the European's Europe. You can have the same rewarding experience this October and November. "Open House" offers countless possibilities for taking part in the daily life of Europeans. In the cities, the pace quickens. The countryside relaxes in the joys of wine and harvest festivals . . . in the pleasures of the hunt. The weather is comfortable. You can join your hosts at hundreds of colorful events—opening nights, concerts, festivals, national holidays, royal functions, athletic contests—scheduled only in Autumn. In town and country you can meet Europeans who want to share the hobbies and interests they have in common with you . . . to have you meet them at work in their craftshops and factories . . . to help you know their countries and themselves. Talk to your travel agent about "Open House." He'll tell you all about it. He'll tell you, too, that reduced transportation rates are in effect. Why wait? For a free brochure describing "Open House" in Europe write: European Travel Commission, P. O. Box 258, Dept. 2V, New York 17, N.Y.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL COMMISSION

Austria · Belgium · Denmark · Finland
France · Great Britain · Germany · Greece
Iceland · Ireland · Italy · Luxembourg · Monaco
Norway · Netherlands · Portugal · Spain
Switzerland · Sweden · Turkey · Yugoslavia.

She loves her Europe and she wants you to love it, too. "Open House" means friendly smiles and an extra measure of warmth. Knowing Europe is knowing people.

PHOTOS BY BARRY HICKS

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

(Advertisement)

Back in January, if memory serves, I expressed a certain twisted admiration for one of this nation's great villains, Jay Gould, and unreserved delight at a biography of him entitled "Gould's Millions."

Well, Richard O'Connor, the man who wrote "Gould's Millions," has just done a new biography that I've found even better. To my surprise, the principal character is a contemporary of Gould's, James Gordon Bennett, the famous publisher of the New York *Herald*.

Where the fascination of Jay Gould lay almost exclusively in his financial machinations, the lure of Bennett is equally divided between his fantastic publishing career and his impossible personal life.

In "The Scandalous Mr. Bennett," Richard O'Connor paints the portrait of a man who outraged New York, baffled Paris, and kept a good part of two continents in a constant turmoil. Bennett ran the *Herald* in the manner of Nero—but from 3600 miles away.

When a matter needed Bennett's personal touch, which was often, the New York personnel would climb aboard a liner and cross the Atlantic to see him, if he happened to be available, which was *not* often.

All in all, James Gordon Bennett was the kind of wacky character who makes the people in "The Front Page" seem pallid. It takes a rare talent to make the most of this sort of personality—displaying his genius and his eccentricity at once—and Richard O'Connor, the biographer of Wild Bill Hickok, Black Jack Pershing and Phil Sheridan (among others) is just the man.

L. L. Day

EDITOR-AT-LARGE

"The Scandalous Mr. Bennett" ($4.95), by Richard O'Connor, is published by Doubleday & Company, Inc., 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Copies are available at your local bookseller or from any of the 30 Doubleday Book Shops, one of which is located at 8131 Forsythe Boulevard, Clayton 24, Missouri.

Saturday Review

August 18, 1962

Cover: Photograph by Ted Russell

SR/IDEAS

14 Democracy's Last Chance in Latin America, by George N. Fenin
18 The Most Trusted Man in the World: An Editorial
20 Joseph and Cleopatra, by Hollis Alpert

SR/EDUCATION

46 Golden Days for Independent Schools, by Claude M. Fuess
49 Future Leaders of Africa, by John F. Melby and Duane Ray Burnor

SR/DEPARTMENTS

8 Phoenix Nest, by Martin Levin
10 Trade Winds, by John G. Fuller
12 Manner of Speaking, by John Ciardi
19 Letters to the Editor
21 Broadway Postscript, by Henry Hewes
22 Booked for Travel, by Horace Sutton
29 Music to My Ears, by Irving Kolodin
33 Literary Crypt
40 Literary I.Q.
67 Kingsley Double-Crostic No. 1481

SR/BOOKS

17 Literary Horizons: Granville Hicks reviews "At the Hemingway's," by Marcelline Hemingway Sanford
30 Narcotics and the Law, by William Butler Eldridge
31 Mister Margolies, by James Yaffe
32 The Pat Hobby Stories, by F. Scott Fitzgerald
32 Magnificent Destiny, by Paul I. Wellman
33 Foreign Affairs and You! by Andrew Berding; The United States in World Affairs, by Richard P. Stebbins
37 Cold War and Common Sense, by Thomas W. Wilson, Jr.
38 Pick of the Paperbacks
40 The Turning Point, by Frank Van der Linden
41 The American Privateers, by Donald B. Chidsey

The SATURDAY REVIEW published weekly by Saturday Review, Inc., 25 W. 45th Street, New York 36, N. Y. Chairman of the Board, J. R. Cominsky; President, Norman Cousins; Vice President and Treasurer Nathan Cohn; Vice President and Secretary, W. D. Patterson; Advertising Director, Robert A. Burghardt; Circulation Director, Ray Goodman; Circulation Consultant, Bert Barmise; Assistant to the Publisher, Marion Urmy. Subscription $7 a year. Member Audit Bureau of Circulations. Vol. XLV, No. 33, August 18, 1962. Second-Class postage paid at New York, New York, and at additional mailing offices. Indexed in the "Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature"

© 1962 by Saturday Review, Inc. All rights reserved under Berne and Pan-American Copyright Convention. Reproduction in whole or in part of any article without permission is prohibited. Printed in the United States of America. Unsolicited manuscripts cannot be returned unless accompanied by a properly addressed envelope bearing sufficient postage.

NOW EARN

4 3/4%

CURRENT ANNUAL RATE

COMPOUNDED OR PAID QUARTERLY

ON YOUR SAVINGS AND DAILY EARNINGS TOO!

Earnings on accounts are compounded or paid quarterly...funds received or postmarked by the 10th of any month earn from the 1st, and after the 10th, from date of receipt to end of the quarter. *In addition, all funds remaining for 6 months or more earn to the date of withdrawal.*

Safety of your account, personal or group, is insured up to $10,000 by an agency of the U.S. Government.

Saving by mail is fast and easy with free two-way air postage on all accounts assuring prompt and personal attention.

"The Considered Choice of Responsible People"

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS

& LOAN ASSOCIATION

Write today for information

Metropolitan Savings & Loan Assoc., Dept. SR
806 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 17, Calif.

☐ Please airmail full information about Metropolitan Savings.

☐ Please open my account $____ enclosed.

Check:
Personal Account ☐ Organization Account ☐

Name_____

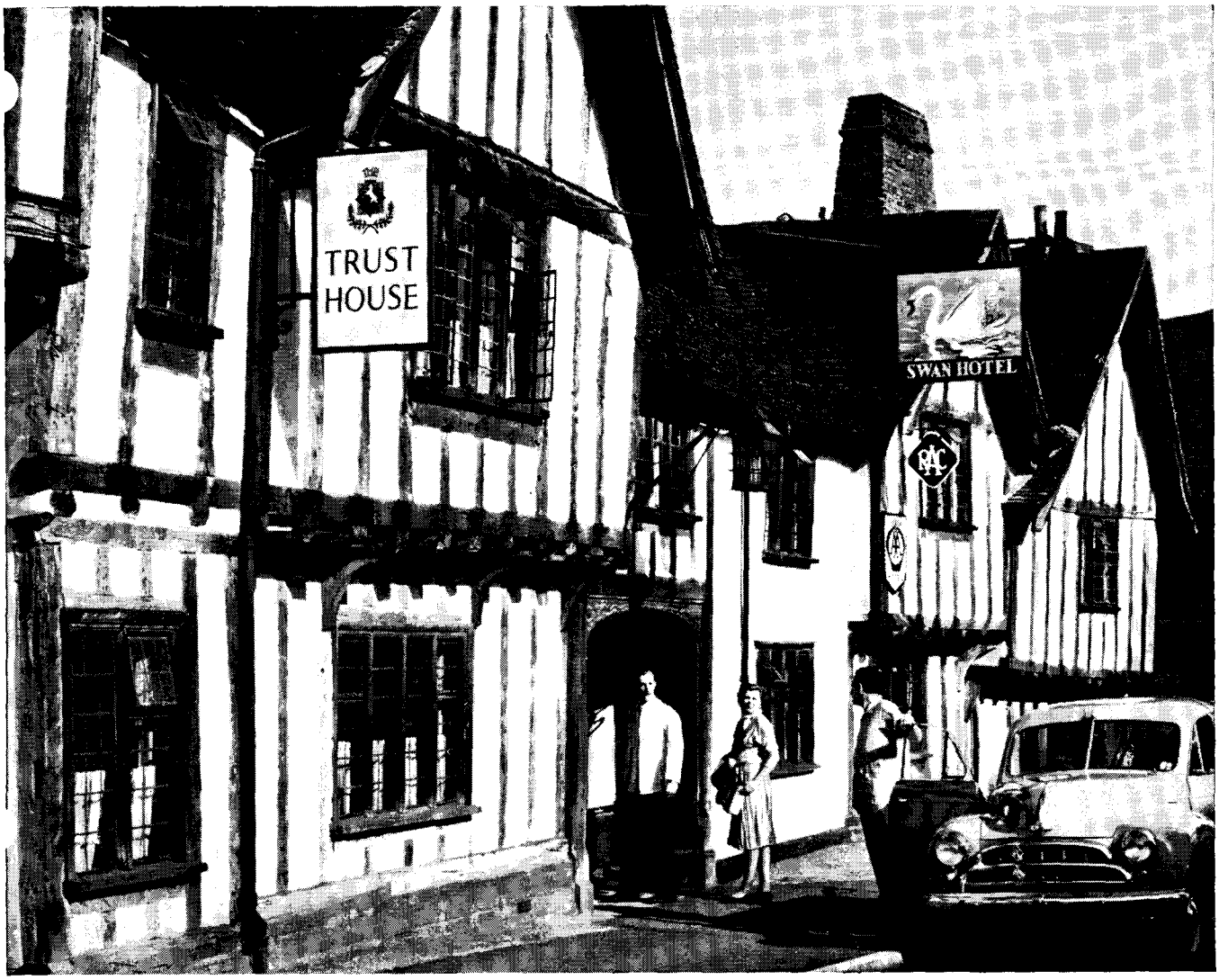
Address_____

City_____ Zone____

State_____

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EUROPE'S FALL BARGAINS BEGIN IN BRITAIN



You can stay in a charming British Inn for as little as $3.75 a night—breakfast included!

BRITAIN'S BARGAINS BEGIN WITH BOAC

It's "Open House" again in Europe, and the bargains abound. You'll enjoy low, off-season prices for your accommodations. Roads are uncluttered; car rentals are as much as 25% lower. And the curtain's going up on London's fabulous Fall theatre season. (But the best seat in the house still costs only $2.40.)

Here are some BOAC Fall bargains for you: for the first time ever—three low fares by Rolls-Royce 707 Jet, and even lower fares by Jet-prop Britannia. Only BOAC can offer such a choice—to suit every pocketbook.

Group Fares: Just $278 apiece, round-trip to London from New York, when you and twenty-four friends in a properly constituted club or society choose the giant Jet-prop Britannia. Only $22. more apiece by Rolls-Royce 707 Jet.

Family Fares:* Save $150 on your wife's fare, the same on your children under 25, unless they are under 12. Then you save even more! Only you, as head of the family, pay the full round-trip Economy fare from New York to London. Fly jet-prop Britannia, or for slightly more, go by Rolls-Royce 707 Jet.

Excursion Fares:* By yourself? Then take advantage of the 17-Day Excursion fare. By Jet-prop Britannia, only $320 round-trip to London from New York. For another $30 fly by Rolls-Royce 707 Jet.

Great Tour Bargains: Never have BOAC tours been as low! Just $399. for a two-week independent tour to London. For not a penny more than $465, a great 23-day tour covering seven European countries is yours.

You're bound to save money when you're bound for Europe with BOAC. Start planning that trip of a lifetime—call your Travel Agent and clinch your Fall bargain now. Clip the coupon for your **free** BOAC travel folder.

*Family Plan and Excursion fares apply between October 1st and March 31st.

ALL OVER THE WORLD

B·O·A·C

TAKES GOOD CARE OF YOU

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION
Dept. BE-61, 530 Fifth Ave., N.Y. 36 • MU 7-1600

Please send me your free BOAC folder on

☐ Group fares ☐ Family fares ☐ Excursion fares
☐ Independent tours ☐ Escorted tours.

NAME_____

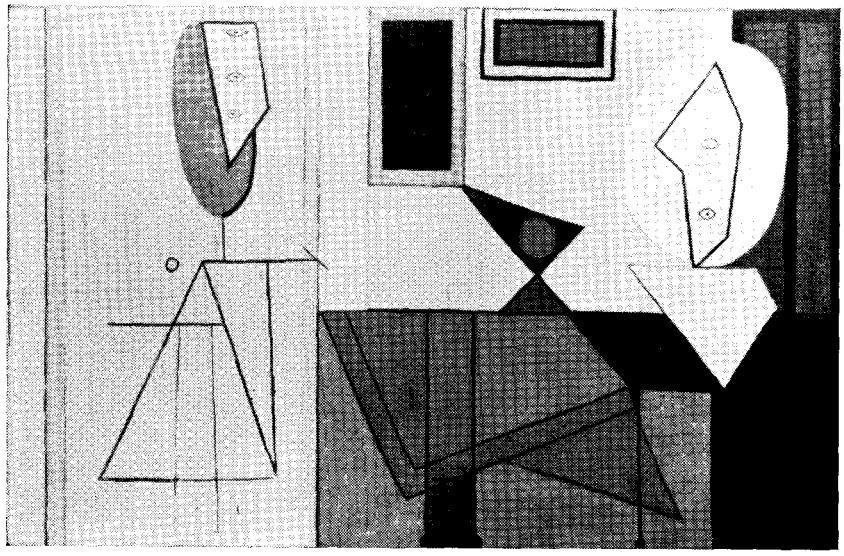
STREET_____

CITY_____ ZONE___ STATE_____

260

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Can you see any similarity between



TO THE UNDISCERNING EYE t[he] paintings—one by Picasso, the other by Vermeer—appear to be as unrelated as any two works of art could be. To the knowing eye, however, there are striking similarities between them, quite as obvious as their differences. In fact, the Picasso work, to quote from one of the portfolios in the Metropolitan Museum Seminars in Art, "is such a close parallel to the Vermeer that it might almost have been painted to demonstrate how the Vermeer could be translated into abstract terms."

Knowing what to look for when you stand before great works of art obviously adds

The Metropolitan Museum of Art

INVITES YOU TO ACCEPT FOR TWO WEEKS' EXAMINATION

THE FIRST PORTFOLIO OF

ART SEMINARS IN THE HOME

PUBLISHED AND ADMINISTERED BY THE BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB

If, after "taking" the first lesson, you are not impressed with the clarity and originality of the instruction, this first portfolio may be returned and the trial subscription ended at once. That is, the first portfolio *need be paid for only if it is kept*. In this event, the course will proceed as described on the opposite page.

A BRIEF SYLLABUS . . . indicating

WHAT IS A PAINTING? General principles of art. Why artists choose to paint as they do.

REALISM: The Painter and the World Around Us • Visual, emotional, intellectual elements.

EXPRESSIONISM: The Painter and the World He Creates • The modern "expressionist movement." Why certain painters departed from realism.

ABSTRACTION: The Painter and the World We Never See • How to understand the extreme moderns.

COMPOSITION: Pictures as Patterns • Functions of composition: decorative, structural.

COMPOSITION: Pictures Structures • How perspect... "opens up" space in three-dimensional relationships.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

these two paintings?

i. easurably to your enjoyment; indeed, to be able to view paintings with understanding can be one of life's most rewarding experiences. Yet it is surprising how many cultivated persons have cut themselves off from this rare form of pleasure. Visiting a museum, they see nothing beyond what the paintings are "about"—and frequently they are unsure even of that.

Anyone who suffers from this sort of bafflement probably has never had the opportunity to take a good art appreciation course at a university or to attend a clarifying series of lectures at a museum. It was to remedy this situation that The Metropolitan Museum of Art developed its unusual program of assisted self-education in art.

More than 200,000 families throughout the country have now subscribed to this remarkable program. The opportunity suggested below is made to acquaint you with the thorough nature of the course and particularly its unique method of **learning by comparison.**

THE IDEA: A well-rounded and comprehensive course of lectures in the appreciation of art in which the whole family can participate separately or together. . . . You learn by comparison among paintings, utilizing no fewer than 144 large full-color p. ts of great works. . . . It is like being conducted through all the world's museums by an experienced lecturer who makes clear the fundamental things to look for in whatever paintings you may ever see.

EACH LESSON comes in the form of a portfolio, the core of which is the lecture. But in each portfolio is a pocket containing twelve large full-color reproductions. These pictures are provided separately so that they can be compared side by side with one another, to clarify whatever points the lecture aims to illuminate. They have a great advantage, however, over reproductions thrown upon a screen in a lecture hall: they can be studied for as long as one wants, and can be referred to again and again. Another advantage is that members of a family can conveniently "take the course" either separately or simultaneously—husband and wife, parent and teen-age child.

HOW THE COURSE OPERATES · One can enroll in this program of twelve portfolios just as one would enroll in a semester course in art at a university—with one important difference: you may, if you wish, drop out of the program at any point without proceeding with the complete course. The portfolios are sent consecutively—one every thirty days—but you may, of course, proceed at whatever rate you choose. The price of each portfolio is $3.75 (plus a small charge for mailing expense). It should be noted that this cost includes the twelve separate full-color reproductions, mat size 9½"x12½", which come with each portfolio. In most retail stores each set of twelve would sell by itself, in comparable reproductions, for from $6 to $30.

the scope of the course

COMPOSITION: Arrangement as Expression • Telling a story, expressing mood.

TECHNIQUES: Fresco • Mural paintings of ancient Rome and China; revival of fresco painting in this country.

TE IIQUES: Tempera and Oil • t of tempera in widening the expressive range of painting.

TECHNIQUES: Water Color, Pastel and Prints • Various types of prints: woodcuts, etchings, aqua tints, lithographs.

THE ARTIST AS A SOCIAL CRITIC: How artists have expressed their ideas and protested against injustice.

THE ARTIST AS A VISIONARY: Raw materials of the artist's visions.

ART SEMINARS IN THE HOME, c/o Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc.
345 Hudson Street, New York 14, N. Y. S166-8-1

PLEASE enroll me as a subscriber to ART SEMINARS IN THE HOME and send me Portfolio No. 1: *What Is a Painting?* for a two-week trial examination. If at the end of that time I decide not to continue the course, I may return the portfolio, canceling the subscription. If I retain it, you will bill me $3.75 for it (plus a small charge for mailing expense) and for each of the remaining portfolios in the Seminars as it is received. I may cancel this subscription any time.

MR. / MRS. / MISS .....
(Please print plainly)

Address.....

City..... Zone..... State.....

PLEASE NOTE: In Canada, the price of each portfolio is $4.25 (plus a small charge for mailing expense).

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Hideko

❋ Hideko Terasaki is delightfully Japanese as she welcomes you aboard your DC-8 Jet Courier of Japan Air Lines. You find it quite difficult to believe this charming hostess was born in London, and spent her earliest childhood in Europe with her diplomat father. ❋ Japan Air Lines itself is the best of two wonderful worlds. The world of sleek, swift DC-8 Jet Couriers. And the timeless world of classic Japan, reflected in the serene beauty of your Courier cabin and the traditional hospitality of your kimono-clad hostesses. ❋ Both worlds are yours to enjoy on JAL, now virtually the world around as you fly "amid the calm beauty of Japan at almost the speed of sound."

JAL

JAPAN AIR LINES

See your travel agent for jet reservations — San Francisco, Los Angeles, Honolulu to Japan, the Orient and on to Europe.

Wanted: Penn Pals

Edited by Martin Levin

NEXT! PENN STATION

One by one the landmarks fall—
How fast that wrecker's ball erases—
Soon there'll be nothing old in New York.
Except the young men's faces.

—Fred W. Koke.

• • •

CORNFORTH, MY CONSTANT PEN PAL

IF THERE are any psychologists specializing in the Procrastination Syndrome, I'd be glad to hear from them as to why they think I continue to put off writing to Mr. J. Cornforth of the Darlington Training School, Darlington, England. I have my own ideas, but perhaps they're just a pack of cheap, self-indulgent rationalizations.

When I was in the seventh grade—that's when this problem started—a fellow in my class decided for some reason of his own to organize all of us in some kind of international Pen Pal circle, in which each of us would be given the name of an overseas student to whom he was to write. We first filled out a form listing our age, interests, hobbies, etc., and someone, somewhere, did a matching job so that we'd get a Pen Pal with whom we had something in common. A few weeks later my classmate handed me a slip of paper bearing Cornforth's name and address.

Now, nearly thirty years later, I still have not written to Cornforth. Some Pen Pal I am!

And how the thing has nagged at me. Only this morning at three A.M. when I was up prowling in the refrigerator, I came across a package of frozen whole kernel corn, the label of which immediately called forth Cornforth. That was probably the time to dash off a few lines, but I didn't. I went back to bed.

I think of my Pen Pal often—always when I see a British car, or movie, or magazine, or newspaper. Two years ago I thought it would be interesting to subscribe to the Manchester *Guardian,* but after a few weeks I had to cut off my subscription. I was spending hours over every issue, scanning obituary columns, reading all the classifieds, combing through everything line by line, looking for Cornforth.

Not long ago I had to clean out a closet for the painters. On a top shelf I found a sheaf of yellowing paper, rolled together and held with a rotten rubberband. Here was a collection of letters I had started at various times to Cornforth. One was dated Feb. 18, 1931, and consisted of the following: "My dear Mr. Cornforth: I am sure you will be startled to hear from me since we have never met! But I have been given your name. I am an Amer. . . ."

Another, bearing a 1936 date, went like this: "Dear Mr. Cornforth: Well, several years have passed since a classmate (whose name I forget!) gave me your name. But, as they say, hands across the. . . ."

Then there was another, dated 1941: "Dear Cornforth: I hardly know how to. . . ."

You can see what struggles I went through, back in the days when I actually got so far as to *start* a letter to Cornforth. At least I was trying, even as a tender youth, to help build international understanding and good will. Like many another, I didn't do as well as I might have.

I worried myself sick about Cornforth during World War II, most acutely in periods when I had gone without mail from home for more than a week, and was feeling isolated, sorry for myself, cut off from things. I would picture Cornforth lying wounded somewhere, with death close at hand, and I would feel ashamed at my long neglect of our friendship.

Or I'd see Cornforth—tall, gaunt, underfed, standing watch on a tanker lost from her convoy and drifting perilously in the cold, gray North Atlantic. He'd be alone there, no one to talk with, no one with whom to share the heavy burden in his heart. Collar up, chilled to the marrow, he would cast his head down, thrust his hand into his pocket just to fondle once again the frayed paper, the two-month-old letter, in shaky script, from his maiden aunt in Chelsea. It was his last communication from anyone. And poor Auntie, a bit light in the noggin now, had no news to report outside of something to do with some cherry preserve that had almost boiled over. Suddenly Cornforth's spine would become rigid. He would toss his head back, and wail

(*Continued on page* 28)

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

What's a book club good for anyhow?

Mid-Century recommends that you take any 3 of these books for $1 each as your Introduction to the Mid-Century Book Society.

The Drug Experience. Edited by David Ebin. Extraordinary personal experiences, from aesthetic to terror-filled. Publisher's Price $5.95. Yours for $1.

Essays And Introductions. By W. B. Yeats. Two complete volumes of essays and various other writings. Publisher's Price $6.50. Yours for $1.

A World On The Wane. By Claude Levi-Strauss. A detailed look at primitive Brazilian tribes. 48 pages of intriguing photos. Publisher's Price $12.50. Yours for $1.

Life, Death And The Law. By Norman St. John-Stevas. Brilliant essays on laws governing birth control, artificial insemination, homosexuality, suicide, sterilization, and euthanasia. Publisher's Price $5.95. Yours for $1.

Platform And Pulpit. By George Bernard Shaw. Previously uncollected lectures, speeches, etc. on sexual reform, Fabian socialism, women, children, education, religion, drama, Communism, movies, censorship. Publisher's Price $5. Yours for $1.

A Muriel Spark Trio. Three highly praised novels — *The Comforters, Memento Mori, The Ballad of Peckham Rye.* Publisher's Price $5.95. Yours for $1.

In Parenthesis. By David Jones. "A work of genius." T. S. Eliot. Now published in America for the first time. Publisher's Price $5.75. Yours for $1.

The Collected Poems Of Robert Graves. "On the subject of love, no poet in our times has written more or better." W. H. Auden. Publisher's Price $5.95. Yours for $1.

Down There On A Visit. By Christopher Isherwood. **An Unofficial Rose.** By Iris Murdoch. (Dual selection). Brilliant, unusual novels. Publisher's Price $9.70. Yours for $1.

Strangers and Brothers. By C. P. Snow. **Laughter In The Dark.** By Vladimir Nabokov. (Dual selection). Two superb novels by two of the major novelists of our time. Publisher's Price $8. Yours for $1.

The Death And Life Of Great American Cities. By Jane Jacobs. A new approach to correcting the conditions which make living and working progressively worse for city dwellers. Publisher's Price $5.95. Yours for $1.

The Complete Works Of Nathanael West. Four novels— *Miss Lonelyhearts, The Day of the Locust, The Dream Life of Balso Snell, A Cool Million.* Publisher's Price $5. Yours for $1.

Hemingway, A Pictorial Biography. By Leo Lania. Engrossing account of the life of a great writer illustrated with many photos. Publisher's Price $5.95. Yours for $1.

The Journal Of Christopher Columbus. An elegant new edition with 90 prints and maps. Publisher's Price $7.50. Yours for $1.

Van Gogh: A Self-Portrait. W. H. Auden's masterful abridgement of the 3-volume Complete Letters of Vincent Van Gogh. Illustrated. Publisher's Price $10. Yours for $1.

Curtains. By Kenneth Tynan. A brilliant collection of his critical writings on the drama. Publisher's Price $7.95. Yours for $1.

The Burning Brand: Diaries 1935-1950. By Cesare Pavese. Fascinating, moving record by a sensitive and intelligent man. Publisher's Price $7.50. Yours for $1.

The Short Novels Of Dostoevsky. Six complete novels (811 pages), with an introduction by Thomas Mann. Publisher's Price $6. Yours for $1.

Rimbaud. By Enid Starkie. A completely rewritten new edition of a biographical masterpiece. Publisher's Price $10. Yours for $1.

Baudelaire. By Enid Starkie. A definitive and illuminating study of the great poet's life and work. Publisher's Price $10. Yours for $1.

Let Us Now Praise Famous Men. By James Agee and Walker Evans. An American classic, superbly written by Agee and illustrated with Evans' photographs. Publisher's Price $6.50. Yours for $1.

Looking At Pictures. By Sir Kenneth Clark. Instructive and readable book on how to look at a painting. Illustrated. Publisher's Price $10. Yours for $1.

How To Become A Musical Critic. By Bernard Shaw, edited by Dan H. Laurence. "Filled with whimsies, quips and rapier thrusts and gracious turns of phrase." New York Times Book Review. Publisher's Price $5. Yours for $1.

The Delights Of Detection. Edited by Jacques Barzun. The best tales of pure detection for mystery story addicts. Publisher's Price $5.95. Yours for $1.

Peter Freuchen's Book Of Eskimos. Remarkable book about a remarkable people. Illustrated. Publisher's Price $7.50. Yours for $1.

reat English Short Novels. Edited by Cyril Connolly. 11 short novels, 896 pages. Publisher's Price $6. Yours for $1.

Great French Short Novels. Edited by Frederick Dupee. 9 short novels, 736 pages. Publisher's Price $6. Yours for $1.

Great Russian Short Novels. Edited by Philip Rahv. 8 short novels, 774 pages. Publisher's Price $6. Yours for $1.

Parade's End. By Ford Madox Ford. (Four volumes in one.) "There are not many English novels which deserve to be called great. **Parade's End** is one of them." W. H. Auden. Publisher's Price $7.50. Yours for $1.

If bookstores were as plentiful as grocers and druggists there would be no need for book clubs. The fact that only a few large cities can maintain bookstores of a size to carry a fair assortment of books means that the great majority of the people find their reading matter with difficulty and by chance. The book club is one answer to this problem.

Moreover, the bookstore prices of good books have been going up and up. In our economy, consumers are increasingly differentiating between the list and market prices of most items. The book club, by providing wide distribution—plus the convenience of mail delivery—enables readers to obtain books at substantial discounts. If you buy your books through The Mid-Century Book Society, you can save 50% or more through low member's prices and free bonus books of your own choice.

Today's book clubs cater to different publics and have different working principles, from mere general merchandising to highly specialized selections, such as books on science or sports. The Mid-Century Book Society was formed two years ago to offer its members Literature in the traditional sense, new books that are most likely to endure, and the less-than-new of the same quality that may have been overlooked in the hurly-burly of publishing and advertising.

Have you noticed that even though most books are reviewed favorably, many prove to be disappointing once you read them? To preclude such disappointments, The Mid-Century Book Society offers only those books that pass what we believe to be the toughest test: Each is read and approved by a distinguished editorial board—Lionel Trilling, America's most influential literary critic; Jacques Barzun, Provost of Columbia University, whose widely-celebrated best seller, The House of Intellect, has aroused the enthusiasm of tens of thousands; and W. H. Auden, one of the great poets of the English language. No book is chosen solely because of its availability or timeliness or popularity—and no book is rejected because it is timely or popular. In short, the editors act as if they were choosing for themselves, in the unaffected manner of a person trying to suit his real intellectual, moral, and artistic interests.

No three editors could be found who differed more in background, national origins, temperament, and professional specialization. They read the large numbers of "possible" books that the presses of Europe and America produce—biography, history, superior fiction, drama, belles lettres, and current events—and choose only those few they value enough to put on their shelves and recommend to their fellow Mid-Centurions.

They do more: they read and judge and they also write for *The Mid-Century* magazine a review of each selection, a review in no way slanted to make a book appear any better than it is, a review as unaffected as the choice itself. The very fact that these men are willing to do this in the midst of their otherwise full literary lives is perhaps the best guaranty that this particular club is, within the limits of human fallibility, just what it professes to be: An aid to the thoughtful reader who wants to own only the very best books at the greatest possible savings.

If you would again like to read books with pleasure, and if you appreciate courtesy and convenience as well as good taste, you will soon know why so many people distinguished for their own work in the arts and professions have elected to join the Society, as we hope you will now. Surely there are up to three selections on this page that you would want to own at only $1 each as your introduction to membership in America's most discriminating new book service.

The Mid-Century Book Society Offers You As Many as 3 Selections For $1 Each

THE MID-CENTURY BOOK SOCIETY, 115 East 31 Street, New York 16, New York S-30

Please enroll me as a member of The Mid-Century Book Society. Enter my FREE subscription to **The Mid-Century** magazine (among the most talked-about new literary publications in many years) and begin my membership by sending me the selection(s) I have listed below. After this introductory offer, I need buy only five more selections during the coming year at substantial discounts from the publisher's price. For every four selections purchased at the member's reduced price, I shall receive FREE a fifth selection of my own choosing.

I want 1 selection for $1 ☐ **2 selections for $2** ☐ **3 selections for $3** ☐

My selection(s)_____

_____

_____

NAME_____

STREET ADDRESS_____

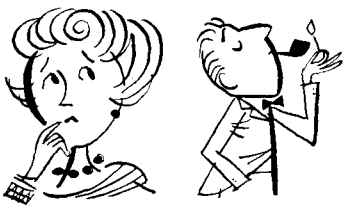
CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____

☐ Please charge my account and bill me for my first selection(s) plus shipping expense.
☐ My check is enclosed. (Mid-Century will pay the postage. New York City residents please add 3% sales tax.)

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRADE Winds

NOW THAT THE VENERABLE House of Representatives has seen fit to approve a bill which would have the effect of making women equal to men in the eyes of payroll departments everywhere, it is altogether fitting to welcome women to the same elevated platform we men have been clinging to for a long time. The new bill, which assures equal pay for equal work, regardless of the sex of the worker, was



passed on to the Senate with little or no opposition in the House. The only snag arose out of the original wording of the bill, which at first called for "equal pay for *comparable* work." This led Representative Katharine St. George, Republican from *New York*, to suggest that the Declaration of Independence ought then to be changed to read: "All men are created comparable. . . ."

With this topper, she won hands down.

STRONG OARS have been pulled by women in book publishing for a long time, in several cases quite prominently. Some bookwomen's salaries are not only equal to men's but greater, by virtue of high responsibilities. Just a few months ago, Franklin and Marshall College, in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, made no bones about singling out Blanche Wolf Knopf as "one of America's most distinguished women." The occasion was the bestowing of an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Mrs. Knopf, who with her husband has succeeded in making the label of Borzoi Books among the best in this best of all possible literary worlds.

Awards are not new to Mrs. Knopf. Since 1921, her determination to discover and publish the finest possible talent in foreign countries has resulted in lighting up the American publishing scene with an inspired brilliance. Thomas Mann, Andre Gide, Jean-Paul Sartre, Albert Camus, Sigrid Undset, Katherine Mansfield, and others have all been circulated and become known here through her efforts. Her interest in and development of South American writers led to her being named *Cavaleira da Ordem Nacional do Cruzeiro do Sul*, one of Brazil's highest honors. In 1949, France honored her by making her a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, and later followed up that award in 1960 by making her *Officier*, a distinction seldom granted a woman. In presenting the medal, the French cultural counselor said: "This medal honors those who have fought to defend France. But there are not only military battles. . . . If today French writers are read, understood, and admired here, it is largely due to Mrs. Knopf."

ALSO DEDICATED TO presenting the finest writers in the most tasteful possible form is Mrs. George Macy, who directs the fortunes of The Limited Editions Club. Limited Editions's beautifully bound volumes generally become collectors' items. Since the club prints only in editions of 1,500, dealers' prices sometimes zoom well beyond the original $15 the members pay for each book. Right now, both "Lysistrata" and "Ulysses," two entries from former years, are hovering around $100 each. Mrs. Macy once found herself short on one of her own titles, and had to buy a copy back from a rare-book dealer at $135.

Mrs. Macy admits she is chauvinistic about the distaff side of publishing or any other field. "Women are certainly not chosen people," she says, "but they are capable of doing good work. Occasionally, you men recognize it, and that's a healthy sign. In a way, it's tougher for a woman to make a mark, and people instinctively think there's a man behind it if she does. Some of my best friends are men—but I sometimes wish they would take women as seriously as they do other men."

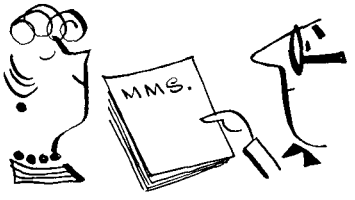
A BUSINESS OF SEVERE JOLTS, of swift manic-depressive convolutions—this is publishing. Any observer who might feel that women become flighty under such conditions has yet to observe Kitty Messner, who heads up the firm of that surname so competently. She remains unruffled and composed, and a tribute to her sex. She aims toward books which have lasting values, and utilizes an uncanny judgment in her selections. One book she never realized would suddenly have a rebirth, however, was "The Untouchables," which was fanned to new vigor by the television series of that name, and now is an active back-list staple.

ONE OF THE TOUGHEST and most masculine authors in modern fiction was nurtured during his early incubation period by a woman in publishing who today is president of Vanguard Press. She is Evelyn Shrifte; the novelist is James T. Farrell, of "Studs Lonigan" fame. As a detail editor of his first books, she found Farrell one of the easiest people in the world to work with.

"I was very young then," Miss Shrifte told us, "and I found his work full of sensitivity and compassion. The hard-boiled aspect was just a veneer. Studs Lonigan is a classic literary figure, a lost soul drawn exquisitely by Farrell."

A versatile editor, she had no problem with Farrell's masculine viewpoint. And she is equally at home with Edith Sitwell, another one of her most admired authors.

THROUGHOUT THE PUBLISHING world women have been and are continuing to be a major influence. The bulk of the publicity, for example, is handled by women, who seem to have mastered the art of coddling and mother-henning authors on their inevitable visits to New York to face the whirlwind of press and television interviews. One publicity director told us: "Women seem to have a personal touch to handle this sort of thing. Sometimes, you have to be a little crafty, and women are good at that. Sometimes you have to hold the author's hand, and we're good at that. For an editor, the author needs a father image, I think. But for all the rest, we fill the bill."



But another distaff member of the publishing world was not so hearty in her outlook. "A lot of women," she said, "suffer from a giant sexual inferiority complex in this business or in any other. And it's you men who give it to us!" —John G. Fuller.

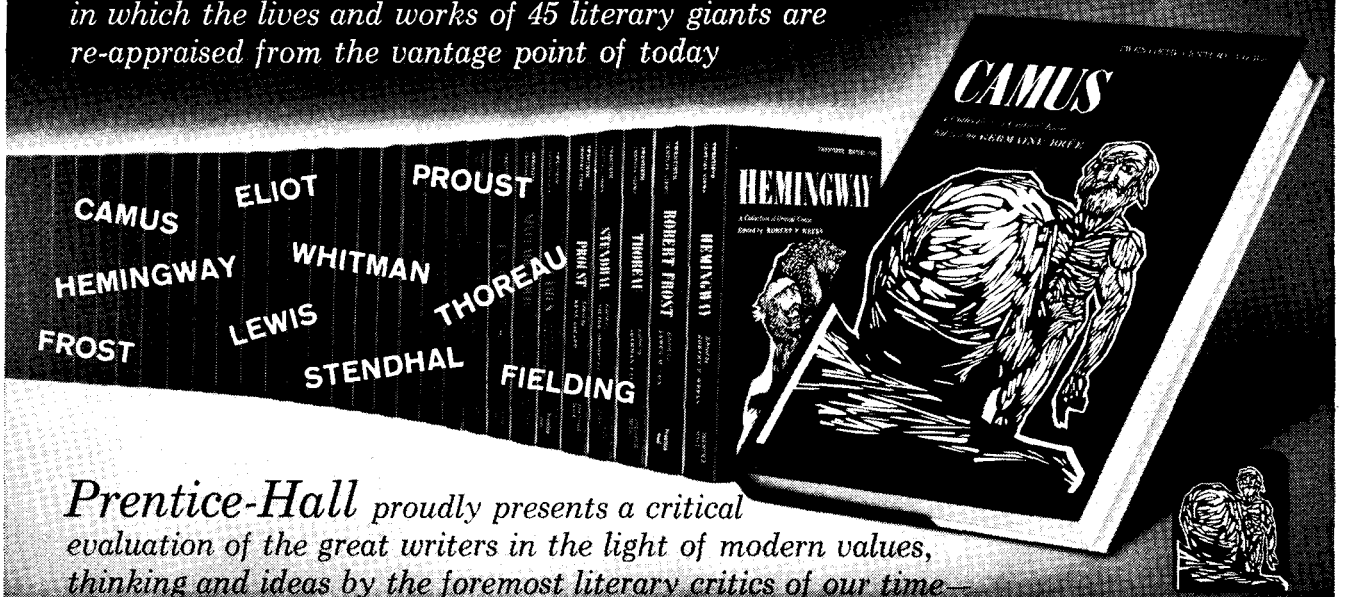
Solution of Last Week's Kingsley Double-Crostic (No. 1480)

(BARBARA) WARD
(*THE*) *RICH NATIONS AND*
(*THE*) *POOR* (*NATIONS*)

When I look at this whole emerging group of countries facing realities of economic choice and political decision, I wonder if we realize how urgent it is for us, in our turn, to formulate our own policies for the poor nations of the world.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Announcing an unprecedented publishing program in which the lives and works of 45 literary giants are re-appraised from the vantage point of today



Prentice-Hall proudly presents a critical evaluation of the great writers in the light of modern values, thinking and ideas by the foremost literary critics of our time—

"TWENTIETH CENTURY VIEWS"

To be published over the next two years—and with the first two volumes now ready—this unprecedented Series will comprise 45 beautifully printed and designed volumes. Each volume will contain ten to twenty challenging critical evaluations of *one great writer* . . . evaluations of his life, his personality, his work and influence upon his contemporaries and upon our own day.

In every volume of TWENTIETH CENTURY VIEWS you will find the most sensitive and thoughtful literary criticism being written today . . . brilliant commentaries on your favorite authors from critics who regularly appear in the Partisan Review . . . Scrutiny . . . L'Esprit . . . Preuves . . . and other famed literary periodicals in the United States, England, France, Italy, Germany, and elsewhere.

Among the writers appraised in the Series will be T. S. Eliot, Robert Frost, Hemingway, Sinclair Lewis, Thoreau, Whitman, Fielding, Camus, F. Scott Fitzgerald, D. H. Lawrence, Swift, Kafka, Malraux, Dostoevsky, Sartre, Milton, Shakespeare, Homer, Dante—the best and the most influential and controversial, writers who form our literary heritage.

Each 180-page volume will give you a composite picture of a single author and his work—a penetrating, many-sided view which you can't get in any other way. Each volume will be a symposium reflecting all shades of opinion from enthusiastic praise to severe indictment. You may concur with some appraisals and dissent from others. But in every volume you will gain fresh insights into the author, his significance, and his place in the pantheon of creative achievement.

CRITICS WHO ARE PARTICIPATING IN THIS INTERNATIONAL PROJECT

One of the most impressive features of TWENTIETH CENTURY VIEWS is the distinguished group of scholars and critics who are associated with it. For example, the volume on Sinclair Lewis will be edited by Mark Schorer of the University of California; the volume on Albert Camus will be edited by Germaine Brée; the one on Franz Kafka by Ronald Gray, Professor of English at Cambridge University. The entire project is under the editorial direction of Maynard Mack, Professor of English at Yale University.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN THIS PROGRAM AS A CHARTER SUBSCRIBER, AT GREAT SAVINGS

If you enroll now as a Charter Subscriber you will receive the first two volumes—on T. S. Eliot and Albert Camus—for only $3 each—or 95¢ less than the list price of $3.95 for the individual volumes. This saving applies not only to the first two volumes, but to all 45—a saving to you of $42.75!

Moreover, you run no risk of any kind, because you can withdraw at any time. You are under no obligation to accept any minimum number of volumes. The volumes will be offered to you at the rate of two a month, but you can stop delivery of all further volumes in the Series *whenever you wish.*

ENJOY THE FIRST TWO VOLUMES ON A 10-DAY FREE TRIAL BASIS

The coupon will bring you the first two volumes—on T. S. Eliot and Albert Camus—on a 10-day free trial basis, along with a brochure describing the entire series. If you are not perfectly delighted, return the books and you pay nothing, owe nothing. Otherwise, remit not the regular price of $3.95 a volume—but only $6 for both! . . . as a Charter Member. This is a saving of almost $2 on the first two books alone. Start building this rare library of brilliant contemporary criticism today.

NO RISK COUPON MAIL TODAY

Prentice-Hall, Inc., Dept. 5800-K1, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey

You may enroll me as a Charter Subscriber to TWENTIETH CENTURY VIEWS, the new world-wide program of contemporary literary criticism. Please send me the first two volumes on T. S. Eliot and Albert Camus, and bill me at $3.00 each, plus postage—thus saving me 95¢ on the list price of each volume. If after 10 days I am not delighted with the two volumes, I may return them without obligation and pay nothing.

If I keep the first two books, you will then send me, at intervals of one month, two more volumes (to be billed at the same low price) until the Series is completed. My total saving on all 45 volumes will come to $42.75. However, I reserve the right to discontinue at any time, and I am under no obligation to accept any minimum number of volumes.

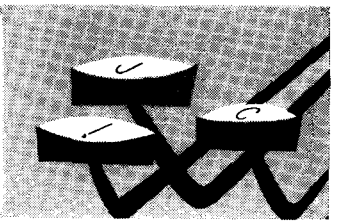
Name_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Manner of Speaking



POEMS: If there is any reason why a poet who happens to have a regular column should not now and then give up prose in order to fill his column with his own poems, *SR*'s letter writers (bless their unanswered souls) will soon let me know in abundant and minute detail. (As a matter of fact the number of considered opinions I receive weekly about my character is a basic prerequisite of the job, equivalent to at least several hundred dollars a month in analyst's fees. Let me say I receive them all gratefully and refuse to answer only on principle.) Meanwhile, with first-degree nepotism as my current principle, and because I have ways of persuading the poetry editor, let the manner of this week's speaking be poetry.

To the inevitable readers who will write in to snarl "Do you call *that* poetry?" let me say that I don't really know what to call it, but that I hope it will turn out to be poetry, some sort of poetry, with even a piece of reality lodged in it here and there.

POETRY

Whether or not you like it is not my
business / whether or not you can take
it is, finally, yours / whether or not
it makes any difference to you it does
make its own, whether or not you see it.

Whether or not you see it is not your
business alone / whether or not it tells
you the difference between yourself and
busyness, it does tell whether or not.

SELECTIVITY

Now mist takes the hemlocks and nothing
stirs. This is a gray-green and a
glassy thing and nothing stirs. A plane
to or from Newark burrs down idling on
its flaps or grinds full-rich up its
airy grade, and I hear it. Mrs. Levy calls
her kids and I hear her. A train eight
blocks away rolls and I hear it. And
tire sounds. And a car door closing
dully. And a whole helluva banshee
when Richard hits Benn again and Benn
comes running. And I hear it. And then
the phone rings and, carefully, I do not
hear it. I am listening selectively.

A FABLE OF SURVIVAL

One of my neighbors began digging himself
an air-raid shelter weekends. He had religion:
eight hours Saturdays, eight Sundays, a cubic yard
a day, starting in March. By mid-August,
even though, by then, he needed rigging
to hoist the dirt, he made two yards a sweat.
On the long Labor Day Weekend he made seven
with a clever bucket and pulley and his wife.
I guessed she had read Noah, too. By October
they had their hole dug twelve by twelve by fourteen
and thought it wouldn't do, but stopped for the winter.

We had them in for cocktails to celebrate.
No strings attached. I pledged him in good bourbon
I wouldn't crowd in if the skies let go.
But what, I asked, if it happened before the thaw?
Or if his hole wasn't deep down enough.
How deep *was* deep enough? Suppose next Fall
he had it twenty-four by twelve by fourteen
and guessed it wouldn't do and had to wait
another winter, and it happened then,
with his hole still open? Wouldn't it be simpler
to take a boat to China and dig from there?
He took my drinks but wouldn't take my jokes.
A man can't dig that long unless he's preaching
inside himself at every shovel full.
He had a sermon to the cubic yard.

And data, blueprints, catalogs, specifications.
He couldn't have sounded more in Godly earnest—
or grander, or more memorized, or more saved—
had he been selling cigarettes on TV.
He had the Truth. He had, by God, the Truth.

I told him we were rival denom*inations.*
That he swore by the shovel and I by bourbon.
He did point out that bourbon had first to be saved.
But he wasn't joking. Only being polite.
He was saved he could be tolerant.

It was his wife took me aside and scolded.
"Good heavens," I told her—we had been friends once,
before survival—"don't tell me you're bitten, too?
If you want sermons, I can preach you one:
that mind's the only shelter left—whatever
shelter there is in that—though even that's
harder to come by than a hole in the ground,
and won't be shoveled at as clean as dirt."

I had a lot to say—or bourbon did—
of how I'd rather take it on the roof.
I said I had a case stashed by the hatch
and the ice-bucket on alert. I hadn't,
but I liked the notion better as I said it.
Then I was off on statistics. I invented
enough to feed the press for seven months.
She shook her head. *"I'll join you on the roof.*
But look at him! He's twenty good pounds younger.
Tough as nails. And, brother, he's got *fervor!"*

That's when I understood about survival. —JOHN CIARDI.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ARE YOU A LIBERAL ?

and how do you define it?

Max Ascoli, Editor and Publisher of The Reporter, says:

"A liberal is a man who cultivates the skills that make freedom operational. He is always a man on special assignment."

And Ascoli's definition of a liberal magazine follows logically from it:

"The Reporter's liberalism is based on the belief that liberty, far from being an ethereal thing, is always identified with and related to specific and present situations.

"Because of its devotion to freedom, The Reporter, too, is always on special assignment."

If this fits your idea of liberalism, you should be reading The Reporter, for you will find with it a rare compatibility. In carrying out its "special assignment," The Reporter covers the news (and much more) thoroughly, thoughtfully, responsibly. And in doing so, it has already won 22 major journalism awards for:

- Best foreign reporting
- Courageous domestic coverage
- Perceptive political writing
- Penetrating criticism of the arts

In the best tradition of liberalism, The Reporter avoids the automatic response, the doctrinaire formula. It examines each issue as it arises and on a firm basis of fact reaches individual conclusions.

The Reporter's independent approach... its determination to get to the bottom of things... its concentration on the consequential in *every field from politics to poetry*... have convinced 170,000 of the best-informed men and women in America that The Reporter is the magazine they've been looking for.

So if you, too, like to think independently—and have a lively curiosity and a serious interest in your country and your world—you will find in The Reporter a unique satisfaction. You'll have fun, too, reading satiric verse, literate reviews, provocative fiction, thoughtful essays.

You can start reading The Reporter now at the special introductory offer for *new subscribers only.*

To start your subscription with the next issue of The Reporter, just fill out and mail the coupon.

A FULL YEAR

AT HALF-PRICE

ONLY $3

for 24 ISSUES!

(Less Than a Penny a Day)

Only $3.00 for 24 issues

THE REPORTER

660 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N.Y. Dept. SR

Please enter my half-price subscription to The Reporter for 24 issues.

☐ Payment enclosed ☐ Please bill me

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Callamoas (slums) on the outskirts of Santiago, Chile—". . . . the Communists have been gaining." —*Leo Matiz (Pix.)*

DEMOCRACY'S LAST CHANCE IN LATIN AMERICA

By GEORGE N. FENIN, *President of the Foreign Press Association and official U.S. correspondent for a number of publications in Uruguay, Argentina, and other Latin American countries.*

THE WORD "democracy" evokes nothing more than a blank stare from the majority of Latin Americans. Of what possible use is democracy to them? The average per-capita income in Latin America has never risen over $300 a year, and in some countries it is only $65 a year. Half the people lack potable water and/or adequate nourishment. Millions of children are denied a proper education. Moreover, such conditions exist under governments that, whatever the real truth of the matter, have constantly publicized themselves as democratic.

In view of this situation, Latins can hardly be blamed for mistrusting oratory about democracy, unless it can be shown to have a direct connection with their needs—which are only too tangible and which, in many areas, have become pressing to the point of being unbearable. It is in light of how well it meets these needs that democracy, or any ideology, will be judged in Latin America.

The Alliance for Progress is an attempt to supplement oratory with deeds, but there is a real question as to whether the attempt has been made too late. Until three years ago, the United States had remained generally indifferent to the social agitations of

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

millions of Latins. In fact, such acts as the decorating of Perez Jimenez, the brutal Venezuelan dictator, seemed to place it on the side of those who favored he status quo.

Then came Castro's revolution in Cuba. The elimination of the corrupt Batista government, the eradication of prostitution and gambling (much of it controlled by U.S. gangsters), the quick social reforms—these made a deep impression on all those in Latin America who had been hoping for progress in their own countries. And even though the Marxist-Leninist character of the Cuban revolution is now in the open, it must be frankly stated that Castroism still represents a formidable rallying point for Latin America's destitute masses. Although these masses are politically immature and in most cases do not know the difference between the "isms," they do recognize what is meant when Castroites in their countries promise them land and release from economic servitude.

Castro's revolution, however, did have one salutary result: it roused the United States from its torpor and led, finally, to the Alliance for Progress, the last hope for a nontotalitarian solution to Latin America's economic problems. But even a superficial survey of the progress made in various countries after one year of discussions and blueprints is enough to indicate the obstacles facing the Alliance.

The Central American country of El Salvador, the tiniest in Latin America, has a government which, backed by the military, is trying desperately to carry out a series of social reforms—while clashing continuously with the fourteen families who rule the economic affairs of the nation. In other parts of Central America, Costa Rica is distinguished by social and political stability, but Guatemala has been agitated by serious problems resulting from government corruption and a very stagnant economy. In Nicaragua, the unpopular government of Luis Somoza DeBayle continues its dictatorial tactics and hopes to perpetuate the Somoza dynasty in power.

The country of Honduras is also operating at a slow pace in the area of social reforms; while in Panama, ruled by a few powerful families, the difference between the standard of living of North Americans in the Canal Zone and that of Panamanians is striking evidence of just how far this country must travel.

In the Caribbean, alongside Castro's Cuba, Duvalier dominates by terror the country of Haiti, while the Dominican Republic is just climbing out of the morass of a thirty-year dictatorship. It desperately needs a series of popular reforms in depth.

Mexico, a keystone of the Alliance and a country whose influence in Latin America has long been recognized, is clearly making progress under a form of modified socialism. Washington has promised about $300 million in loans for impressive projects like those for supplying water to the Yucatan Peninsula; but in addition to such loans, the Mexicans hope to attract more American investment capital, which two years ago was flowing in at the rate of $100 million a year. Lately it has slipped to about half that figure, probably because of the uneasiness of investors in the wake of events in Cuba.

SUCH U.S. actions as the dumping of cotton on the world market; the reduction of lead and zinc imports, with the result that 9,000 Mexican miners were put out of work; and the increasing of the Colorado River's salt content by flushing desert salts into the river from reclamation projects near Yuma, Arizona, have all been causes of friction between the two nations on the economic level. On the political level, there is the ticklish question of the Castro regime. The Mexican government holds adamantly to the position that a policy of noninterference is the best course.

The recent trip of President Kennedy to Mexico to visit President Mateos has rightly been stressed as a meeting between the heads of two nations who have in common the ideals of individual freedom and continuous social progress. It would be a disaster if awareness of this bond were allowed to fade.

Venezuela, one of the wealthiest "underdeveloped" nations in Latin America, is at present going through an anguishing experiment in democracy under the guidance of Romulo Betancourt, backed with $122.4 million of U.S. capital lent within the framework of the Alliance for Progress. The progressive reforms initiated three years ago are being watched with concern not only by the Right, jealous of its privileges, but also by the military, and of course by the extreme Left. This last is capitalizing on the fact that today there seems to be less food and fewer jobs than before, since private investment has declined.

Brazil is afflicted with rampant inflation; and the desperate situation in the country's northeast territories, where the farmers are actually being kept in a feudalistic state by ruthless landowners, has already caused the rise of an agrarian Castro. The dangers this situation holds for the immediate future are obvious.

In Argentina, the tragic mistake made by former President Frondizi in allowing the Peronists to vote, and then canceling their election victories, has led to what is essentially military con-

—Peter C. Scheier (Pix.)

Scene near Sao Paulo, Brazil—a promise of "release from economic servitude."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

trol of the country, one of the cruelest blows to democracy witnessed in some time. An even crueler blow was the outright takeover recently by the military in Peru.

Chile is characterized by a left-of-center coalition in which the Communists have been gaining. Bolivia also has a left-wing revolution under way; and Colombia, although relatively stable, with a solid two-party tradition in government, still faces serious problems of social unrest and banditry in the back country.

Paraguay is under the dictatorship of Stroessner, and most of its major human resources are in exile waiting for freedom. Uruguay, one of the most stable and progressive countries in Latin America, is beset by grave economic problems caused by the plummeting prices of wool and meat.

THE general direction, then, that the Alliance for Progress should take in order to achieve its goals becomes clear. Primarily, it should emphasize economic and social reforms over questions of ideology, even to the extent of tolerating some form of socialism where necessary. More particularly, it should emphasize the revolutionary nature of social reforms in depth. This means eventually some kind of shake-up in existing governmental structures, a social revolution at the top, which in the long run would stimulate private businessmen in Latin American countries to contribute their efforts to those of the U.S. government. Many Latin businessmen are afraid to participate now because they fear that funds, channeled through their countries' governmental agencies, will line the pockets of dishonest officials and bureaucrats —which, in fact, often happens to U.S. government funds. They also fear that, under present conditions, the masses are likely in many instances to provoke a revolution from the bottom.

In addition to emphasizing social reforms, the operation should be divested of any political strings; and in this regard the disinterested humanitarian principles guiding its purposes should be made evident by requesting the cooperation of other leading Western nations, an idea which was part of the original conception of the Alliance in 1961, but which has not been stressed since. Considering the degree of prosperity that has been reached by Western Europe, it is only logical to ask the more fortunate European countries to participate, thus making the Alliance a truly international effort and reassuring skeptics in Latin America that this is not just another form of U.S. intervention.

European cooperation in the Alliance makes sense for still another reason: the European base of Latin American culture. Many North Americans don't realize the deep influence exerted by European civilization and European thinking over Latin Americans. Not only are there Portuguese and, to a certain extent, British influences in Brazil, as well as Spanish influences in the rest of Latin America, but there have been large influxes of Italian and German immigrants (and ideas) into countries such as Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Chile. The cultural contacts between Latin Americans and Europeans are close indeed, and it is not the least strange that a European usually feels himself at home in Latin America, and that a Latin American, in his turn, often maintains a spiritual home in Europe.

ACTUALLY, it is a sad paradox that both Latin America and North America, each in its own way, have strong cultural ties with Europe, but few real contacts with each other. Yet cultural ties are fully as important as an outlay of funds to the success of the Alliance for Progress, for some kind of mutual awareness and understanding must necessarily accompany so broad an undertaking. Any diplomat recognizes that "atmosphere" can be as significant as "substance" during negotiations between countries. It is no less significant in carrying out the aims of the Alliance for Progress.

During the course of the First Pan American Press Seminar, held a few months ago in New Orleans, Francis Pickens Miller, special assistant to the State Department for cultural affairs, pointed to the chasm between the standard of living of North America and that of Latin America. He also touched on the cultural cleavage; and in connection with a program for eradicating illiteracy, one of the bases of current Latin American ills, he announced that about 200 Latin American teachers will eventually be brought to the United States, and that 200 North American teachers will be sent to Latin America. The specific purpose of the exchange is for the teachers to learn more about the language and customs of the countries to which they are sent.

Frankly, such figures do not represent substantial progress. What is needed is a large-scale campaign, with continuous exchanges of scientists, artists, educators, and other creative talents. This should be accompanied by stepped-up exchanges of students. University students are strongly influential in Latin American countries today. They are clearly dissatisfied with the present state of affairs and are determined to move the destinies of their countries in a new direction. A great many are in the process now of formulating for themselves exactly what that direction will be.

Are we asking for too big a package: a revolutionary emphasis on social reforms, an internationalizing of the Alliance, and increased cultural ties as well? Perhaps, but the situation in Latin America requires a big package —and one that will have to be delivered, if even the opportunity for democracy in that troubled region is to be preserved.

—*Wide World.*

Signing an agreement to establish the Inter-American Social Progress Trust Fund—needed: "a big package."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Number One Son

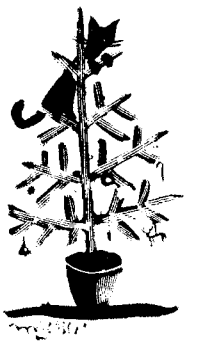
By GRANVILLE HICKS

ERNEST HEMINGWAY was, as the genealogists say, the second child and first son of Dr. Clarence E. and Grace Hall Hemingway of Oak Park, Illinois. In all, the Hemingways had six children, Leicester, the sixth child and second son, being sixteen years younger than Ernest. Last spring Leicester published "My Brother, Ernest Hemingway," which Carlos Baker (*SR*, March 3) called "the best extant life" of the novelist. Now Marcelline Hemingway Sanford, Ernest's senior by little more than a year, has published **"At the Hemingways"** (Little, Brown, $4.95).

Some of the most interesting passages in Leicester's book concern the Hemingway family and the kind of life Ernest led as a boy, but he knew about the early years only what he had been told, whereas Mrs. Sanford was so close to her brother in age—and in other ways, too—that to look through her eyes is almost like looking through his. We have known in a general way what sort of background Ernest Hemingway had, but Mrs. Sanford takes us inside the large, comfortable, respectable, perfectly Victorian home in Oak Park.

Dr. Hemingway, who came from a sound New England family, grew up in comfort but not in affluence, and he worked hard for his medical education. From the beginning, as his daughter emphasizes, he was an extremely conscientious man, never sparing himself in the pursuit of what he regarded as his duty. He was a devout Congregationalist, and a foe of alcohol, tobacco, dancing, card playing, and profanity. Unceasingly active himself, he hated idleness in others. With his children he was strict, but he gave himself to them unsparingly, teaching them to shoot and to swim and instructing them in the ways of nature. Although by contemporary standards he seems a formidable figure, he was in many important ways a good father.

Grace Hemingway came from a family of considerable means, and her daughter calls her "somewhat pampered." She had gone to Europe twice with her parents and had spent summers at fashionable resorts. She had a talent for music, and had had voice training in New York. Indeed, she was encouraged by her teacher to believe that she could have a career in opera, and she never let anyone forget that she had given this up to marry the doctor. After their marriage, she was able, by her singing and by teaching music, to earn a good deal more than her husband. She had no aptitude for domestic tasks, and, with two or three servants in the house, she did not need to have. She was a strong woman who, when it served her purpose or pleased her fancy, could pretend to be weak, and she had her ways of getting out of a situation that she did not care for. She developed an impressive presence, and in some of the photographs she looks regal. After her father died and left her money, she built a fifteen-room house embodying her ideas of comfort and gentility. One of her favorite books was "John Halifax, Gentleman."



Growing up in such a home, Ernest Hemingway was what he could scarcely fail to be—a good boy. He was an excellent student; Leicester says that he got mostly A's; and as he grew older, he took part in all sorts of school activities—athletics, dramatics, the school paper. His father believed that children should learn to work, and enforced his theory by providing meager allowances, so that Ernest mowed lawns and shoveled snow and carried papers. Against their father's judgment, the children were sent to dancing school, Ernest among them. Both he and Marcelline were active in the young people's society of the Congregational Church. He was no sissy; he was a reasonably good athlete, and he loved hunting and fishing.

As every reader of the Nick Adams stories knows, life at the Hemingways was not always so placid as it seemed on the surface. Hemingway saw flaws in both his father and mother, and he had moments of revolt. But Mrs. Sanford makes no mistake in subtitling her book "The Years of Innocence." As Philip Young pointed out some years ago in his stimulating little book on Hemingway, the loss of innocence was Hemingway's first great theme.

The final loss of innocence came, of course, with the war. Mrs. Sanford writes about him after his return: "But Ernest wasn't the same old friend and playmate I had known. Though much less than a year had passed since he had gone to Europe—and only a year and a half since we had graduated from high school together—a lifetime of new experiences, war, death, agony, new people, a new language and love had crowded into Ernest's life." He had come home a hero, and he liked that, but his sister realized that all was not well with him. Not only was he in pain as a result of the wounds received in Italy; he was often depressed and restless. "For Ernest," Mrs. Sanford says, "it must have been something like being put in a box with the cover nailed down to come home to conventional, suburban Oak Park living, after his own vivid experiences."

If, however, he had simply been bored, he could have got away easily enough, but he didn't and that was what bothered his mother and father. He didn't want a job, didn't want to go to college, didn't want to do anything. He was a man without a purpose, and nothing could seem more immoral to his parents. Just after his twenty-first birthday his mother wrote him a letter in which she told him to get a job or get out of the house. According to Mrs. Sanford, Ernest resented the ultimatum, but it was the greatest favor his mother could have done him, not because it led to his getting a job, though it did do that, but because it made it possible for him to break away from his family for all time.

Mrs. Sanford wisely devotes most of her book to the years when she and her brother were living in the same house, but she does write briefly about his relations with his parents in the Twenties, when they were often shocked and hurt by what he wrote, and she tells of Dr. Hemingway's suicide and of Mrs. Hemingway's life thereafter. This is the story of a family, told with considerable candor and a large degree of insight. It is an interesting story in its own right, but it is important because the family was Ernest Hemingway's. Much of his life after his mother's ultimatum was lived in violent defiance of the precepts and conventions to which his parents adhered, but his upbringing had more than a negative influence. Where did he acquire the will to succeed if not from his parents? The Hemingway who strove for excellence in everything he attempted, who could talk of beating Stendhal and taking on Tolstoy, was the Hemingway who had been brought up in the Victorian household in Oak Park.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Saturday Review

Editor: NORMAN COUSINS
Publisher: J. R. COMINSKY
Associate Editors: HARRISON SMITH, IRVING KOLODIN, HORACE SUTTON

Associate Publisher
W. D. PATTERSON

Managing Editor
RICHARD L. TOBIN

Science Editor
JOHN LEAR

Poetry Editor
JOHN CIARDI

Education Editor
PAUL WOODRING

Production Manager
PEARL M. STEINHAUS

Book Review Editor
ROCHELLE GIRSON

General Editor
HALLOWELL BOWSER

Editors-at-Large
CLEVELAND AMORY
HARRISON BROWN
JOHN MASON BROWN
FRANK G. JENNINGS
JOSEPH WOOD KRUTCH
T. S. MATTHEWS
WALTER MILLIS
ELMO ROPER
JOHN STEINBECK

Contributing Editors
HOLLIS ALPERT
HENRY HEWES
GRANVILLE HICKS
ARTHUR KNIGHT
KATHARINE KUH
ROBERT LEWIS SHAYON
JOHN T. WINTERICH

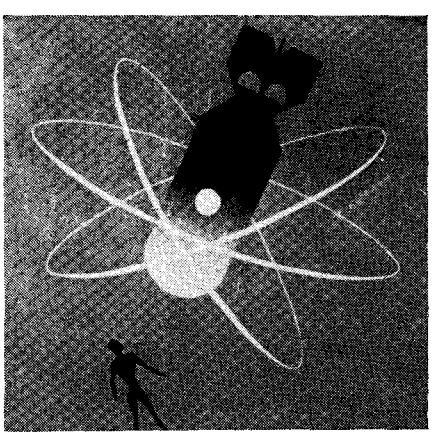
The Most Trusted Man in the World

THE MOST trusted man in the world is Nikita Khrushchev. Who trusts him? Americans, mostly. For years the United States has been pursuing those policies that have had the curious effect of placing the safety and future of every American in the hands of the Soviet leader.

The United States didn't do this deliberately. Actually, we thought we were fashioning the policies that would give us security. We thought that if we could only devise enough instruments of massive devastation we could be confident that no one would dare attack us. After all, we had just come through a major war begun by aggressor nations. We decided that we would never again allow ourselves to be in a position of inferior military power. Accordingly, we turned a large part of our national inventiveness, energy, and resources into the making of the most colossal destructive capacity the world has ever known.

The only trouble with this policy was that it didn't meet the problem. We tried to fit revolutionary new weapons into conventional methods and ideas of achieving security, and it didn't work. For nuclear weapons were not merely a superior form of attack; they were instruments of obliteration supremely suited to the habits, impulses, and ambitions of an aggressor state. They offered a potential aggressor the lure of a massive, lightning-fast surprise attack, one that might wipe out the retaliatory power of the intended victim as part of the act of total destruction. Intercontinental ballistic missiles and space satellites were to enlarge on these possibilities. What we conceived to be a deterrent was actually a powerful incentive to a potential enemy to hit first.

The result today is that the United States is trusting Mr. Khrushchev to be guided entirely by rational considerations. He now has at his ready command the means to put an end to American history. He has the bombs, the launching pads, and the missiles to convert the United States into a pile of radioactive rubble. We are trusting him to take the dreadful consequences of such a move into account. We are trusting him not to have the mind of the typical dictator-aggressor in history—a mind fixed on ambition and opportunity, minimizing the risks involved in reckless action. We are trusting him to place a higher value on the lives of the people he represents than on personal ambitions or a mystic sense of destiny that accepts



massive sacrifices as an essential part of achieving ultimate goals.

We are trusting him not to be misled by strange objects that may pass across his radar screens, precipitating a quick judgment that an attack on him has begun and causing him to press the buttons that will release a pulverizing attack on the United States.

We are trusting him to select his military personnel with the most painstaking care, for modern nuclear military capability requires that many hundreds of men be in a position to begin atomic war. Every submarine equipped with rocket-launching devices; every plane carrying nuclear weapons; every missile station—all these can be activated by human beings. The United States has scrupulously set up safeguards against impulsive decision by any of the many men who have access to our own apocalyptic switchboards. We are trusting Mr. Khrushchev to do the same.

We are trusting him not to press too hard or too far on specific issues between us—such as Berlin or Laos or Cuba or the Middle East. For then it would become necessary for us to react sharply, which could produce an even stronger counterreaction beyond the point of control.

In short, it is not true that the United States does not trust Nikita Khrushchev, or that Nikita Khrushchev does not trust the United States. Each trusts the other to a greater extent than ever two peoples have trusted each other before. In fact, the question of trust in any of the negotiations at Geneva or elsewhere is miniscule alongside the massive mutual trust involved in the present situation where there are no agreements at all.

The central question today is unchanged from what it was at the end of the war in 1945: How can we create a situation of true security—one that does not give the power of instantaneous life and death over any nation to any man or group of men? The more we ponder this question, the greater the realization that military might is not enough in a nuclear age. If there is to be a genuine security, the search for it must go on beyond the anarchy of nations. This means law. Merely the recognition of this fact will not achieve it. But if, in addition to recognition, we add conviction, making this our driving national purpose and leading a great debate in the world on how best to achieve it, we might at least fix the sights of the world's peoples on what it is that is required to keep human lif going. No one knows in advance what kind of energies and historical thrust might be released by such a commitment. Certainly it would do no harm to try. —N.C.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MULTILATERAL AID

I WAS PLEASED and encouraged by Adlai Stevenson's article "New Men in New Worlds" [*SR*, July 21], especially his statement regarding efforts of the UN and its Specialized Agencies to eliminate hunger, disease, poverty, and illiteracy in the world:

". . . the peculiar merits of multilateral aid programs under U.N. auspices are being recognized more widely than ever. This is especially true in the new nations of Africa."

As I see it, multilateral aid programs under U.N. auspices are superior to unilateral foreign aid for the following three reasons:

(1) Since U.N. aid is completely removed from the limitations of the Cold War, recipient nations accept it in good grace with no feeling that their sovereignty is restricted.

(2) U.N. aid represents many nations working together to accomplish a common objective. Not only is this salutary in itself, but the cost to the American taxpayer is less.

(3) U.N. aid is an effort of the world's peoples to find world solutions to world problems, and from the high vantage point of the world organization, a perspective can be gained that is impossible to achieve otherwise.

PALMER VAN GUNDY.
Glendale, Calif.

THE GREAT AMERICAN NOVELIST

IN THE ARTICLE "Self-Interview with Granville Hicks" [*SR*, July 28], Mr. Hicks, in his list of five great American novelists, has omitted the one who I, and many other readers and critics, feel is by far the greatest and most American of them all: Thomas Wolfe.

William Faulkner himself admitted, several years ago, that it was Wolfe who had most nearly succeeded in becoming the Great American Novelist. No other writer knew America better than Thomas Wolfe. In his lyrical prose America has been immortalized honestly and profoundly. Mr. Hick's omission of Wolfe is a great injustice.

WILLIAM BEYER.
Skokie, Ill.

DEBATE ON DEBATES

IN HIS REVIEW of the International Championship Debate program [*SR*, July 28], it is unfortunate that Mr. Shayon is guilty of the same carelessness which he attributes to the debaters. He ignores the obvious fact that contests between collegians inevitably involve the prospect that students may not perform according to predictable formulas or in line with prior instruction.

The knowledge that one can't rehearse or fix debates comprises a major element of the excitement in intercollegiate forensic competition—a fact that most viewers quickly comprehend.

Mr. Shayon wishes that I had departed from a "prepared homily" (the words were Winston Churchill's) to lecture the students for fancied forensic misdeeds. Surely he knows that it is not the purpose nor function of a moderator to "throw the script away" and deliver gratuitous personal rebukes to participants. Incidentally, if Mr. Shayon were concerned with factual accuracy, he might have verified that I am not president of the American Forensic Association.

So long as debaters don't operate on script and according to cue, viewers will always speculate, "Well, why didn't they. . . ."—and this constructive involvement is healthy. But the point your writer misses is that instantaneous give-and-take characterizes oral argument. I thought the students, under the enormous pressure of television, did remarkably well. NBC's mail shows that over 90 per cent of the viewers agreed.

JAMES H. MCBATH.
Los Angeles, Calif.

YOUR DISCUSSION OF THE DEBATE between our team and that from Oxford University was on the whole quite perceptive. To entrust such a topic to college students, especially in a situation matching different approaches to debating, was an invitation to disaster, and while the show was entertaining and stimulating to most viewers, it did the subject little justice. But I do feel you are taking the results too seriously. This was, after all, just a college debate, and not expected to be something worthy of Toynbee.

You say, also, that it must be the fault of either the coaches or the arrangers. Oxford has no debate coaches, and if someone is to be blamed for their conduct, it must be the tradition of British debating, which gives the palm to the witty (with the emphasis on wit through sarcasm) rather than to the learned.

I can speak for the North Texas team, since I am their coach. You are apparently judging our team (and American debate in general) by this one debate. Anyone who saw the "Championship Debate" series, or heard the better teams in this nation in action in the many tournaments we attended, could tell you that American debating is usually intellectually respectable. While it often lacks popular appeal, it is sometimes laced with considerable humor, though we prefer to joke about the topic rather than each other. This debate was the "one-time slip" you mentioned.

WILLIAM R. DEMOUGEOT,
Director, Debate and Forensics,
North Texas State University.
Denton, Tex.

"I don't care what we call this operation as long as the initials spell out 'Jackie'."

HIGH SCHOOL INTELLECTUALITY

I WOULD LIKE TO COMMEND Frances van Aalst for her letter [*SR*, Aug. 4] in reply to Mayo Spear [*SR*, June 30]. She has clearly perceived a reason for the lack of intellectual activities among high school students.

However, she forgot to mention one prime cause of this regrettable state of affairs: the attitude of the scholastic hierarchy toward the two areas involved (the school's athletic program and the education of the students).

Many of the present school board members, and principals in the school system, many of whom are not exactly intellectuals themselves, are obsessed with the interscholastic athletic programs, and exert enormous pressure upon the students to attend the games. The students naturally respond, and flock to the games in great numbers.

B. ROBERT H. MCCORMICK,
Student, Grade Eleven.
Baltimore, Md.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JOSEPH AND CLEOPATRA

By HOLLIS ALPERT

NAPLES, ITALY.

JOSEPH L. Mankiewicz, it is generally agreed, is one of our most intelligent and talented movie writers, and usually he is also rated among our best directors. The combination of his writing and directing abilities resulted in the glitteringly witty "All About Eve" and "A Letter to Three Wives," both showered with Academy Awards. As director alone he has piloted such various items as "Julius Caesar," "Five Fingers," and "Suddenly, Last Summer," all distinctive, all successes. When it was announced two years ago that he would explore modern Alexandria on film by adapting and directing Laurence Durrell's "Justine," no one doubted that the right man had been found for the job. But suddenly, in January, 1961, Mankiewicz went off on another tack, never, to my mind, sufficiently explained. He went, so to speak, to ancient Alexandria.

When I encountered him in Italy on the island of Ischia, where he was directing some of the final scenes of "Cleopatra" from a bulging, 350-page script, he was a weary man. Standing on a dock, he was seeing a magnificent golden barge into port. The little town of Ponte Ischia had been redecorated to look ancient Greek. Technicians swarmed through it, cables writhed everywhere, and swarthy extras splashed into the harbor to greet the approaching barge (propelled by flashing oars and a tug that will not be seen on the screen). On its deck stood Cleopatra surrounded by her handmaidens. After a riotous shout of welcome from the assembled "townspeople," Mankiewicz gave a sigh of relief, for the completion of this scene meant he was all but home, after ten months of filming and a year and a half of his own efforts.

—Robert Penn.

Joseph Mankiewicz—out with the ornate cat symbolism.

This one scene had cost $500,000, and the total expense of the picture was an "honest" $30 million. Mankiewicz said that he could best describe his state of mind by telling me the kind of picture he wanted to do next: "It involves one man in a telephone booth, and will run for approximately five minutes." He then took me to his private barge, a small cabin cruiser tethered at the dock, and answered my questions.

"It all began," he said, "while I was on a cay off Florida, where, as a guest of Hume and Jessica Cronyn, I was writing the script of 'Justine.' Spyros Skouras called and asked me to come to New York for a day. We lunched at The Colony, and he asked me, as a personal favor to him, to step in and finish 'Cleopatra,' a task that he estimated would require fifteen weeks of my time."

The picture, then, was in a mere $3 million worth of trouble. Its star was in and out of the hospital with what were thought to be complications arising from an abscessed tooth, wintry weather was hampering shooting on the massive sets, and Rouben Mamoulian, its director, had abruptly resigned. What was asked of Mankiewicz was that he rescue the operation.

The picture started as a notion on the part of producer Walter Wanger, who had a vision of Elizabeth Taylor as Cleopatra. This vision, accompanied by a hastily assembled script (generally admitted, even by Wanger, its principal author, to be something less than a masterpiece), was transmitted to Miss Taylor, who was not overwhelmed by its possibilities. "I was in my bath," she said recently, "when my lawyer called and asked me what I wanted to do about the 'Cleopatra' thing. I thought I would dispose of it by asking something impossible. 'Tell

(*Continued on page* 42)

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BROADWAY POSTSCRIPT

Happily Medium

CHICAGO.

THE BRIGHT, fresh, clever musical revue, in which a galaxy of personable new faces appear in a diverse collection of sketches and songs, with no objective beyond entertaining an audience, would seem to be the easiest kind of show to put together. Not only can it have its pick of the best work of an unlimited number of writers, but because no number need run for more than a few minutes, the material doesn't have to stand the tests an audience would apply to something that required a greater investment of its time.

But in practice the musical revue is perhaps the most difficult kind of show to make satisfactory. Since it commits itself to nothing but being as entertaining as possible from one moment to the next, the audience in turn commits itself to nothing but a demand that it feel steadily entertained throughout the evening. This means that the pressure is on the producer to see that the audience is never led to increasing its demand, and that there be no very perceptible drop in effectiveness from one number to the next. It is in this regard that **"Put It in Writing,"** the second revue at Chicago's new intimate theatre, the Happy Medium, has been most successful.

While this new revue was originally conceived as a catalogue of the foibles of literary tastes and fashions, and indeed begins with a literary cocktail party, it almost immediately reassures its slightly worried audience by demonstrating, through a rock-and-roll parody delivered uninhibitedly by Tom Williams, that the show's connection with books is purely a marriage of convenience. A moment later there is an amusing soft-shoe routine by two ragged victims who sarcastically sing a vengeful lament about having followed their stock brokers' advice.

An absurd bit between a couple who can never remember names, including their own, is vaudeville Ionesco. And Jay Thompson has composed a hilarious vignette in which a group of stuffy Britishers are murdered by their fiendish butler as they sing a conversation to the effect that, in detective stories, you can always count on the butler's never being the murderer. This skit exploits the talents of the show's best comedian, the zany Bob Dishy, who is delightfully at home with near lunacy.

Although the first act stays almost completely away from political or social comment, "Put It in Writing" eventually gets around to having fun with a seven-year-old boy who holds a toy PT boat in his arms as he sings about being the youngest President this country ever had. It also reaps fun from recent newspaper headlines when three gossiping old crones sing about a movie actress who has had twenty husbands, five of them hers. With conventional disapproval they ask each other, "What kind of life is that?" But at the end of the scene they give an uproariously honest and vulgar answer to their question. While this number, written by Fred Ebb and Norman Martin, is a show stopper, it is no more genuinely amusing than David Panich's sketch about the astronaut who triumphantly returns from the first landing on the moon only to be rebuked by his overworked wife for never taking her anywhere, and for tracking moon dust over her clean floor.

"Put It in Writing" has no great distinction or significance in itself, but producer Robert Weiner and director Bill Penn and a poised and accomplished cast have seen to it that nothing ever falls too far short of the level on which the show chooses to be effective, or, equally important, that nothing exceeds that level by too much. The result is a modest and continuously pleasant revue that knows its place.

Chicago is also the home of the Second City company, whose representatives have been flourishing in New York this season. At the moment the actors here are presenting **"My Friend Art Is Dead."** Its form is unusual in that it shows us a set of characters in a series of incidents that are only loosely related. Severn Darden is a soft-spoken pacifist who believes that, in this country, "Anybody who believes in something should go to jail for it."

Dick Schaal is an obtuse general who boasts that the Army has developed a lightweight atomic hand grenade that a strong soldier can throw 220 feet, and adds that the grenade leaves a crater of 700 feet. Mina Kolb is Art's hesitantly unfaithful wife, and Art is a shop steward who used to be a brave union organizer, but who is now worried only about keeping his job.

Under Paul Sills's direction, these characters sometimes seem entertaining and caustic revue stereotypes, and sometimes people frighteningly like ourselves.

—HENRY HEWES.

IN NEW YORK'S THEATRES

5 TONY AWARDS
BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR
EMLYN WILLIAMS
THOMAS GOMEZ
GEORGE ROSE
in ROBERT BOLT'S
CRITICS CIRCLE PRIZE PLAY
A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS
also starring ALBERT DEKKER
Air cd. ANTA THEA., 52 St. W. of B'y. Cir 6-6270
Eves. at 8:30; Mats. Wed. 2:00 & Sat. 2:30

"MAGNIFICENT!"—*Chapman, News*
WILLIAM SQUIRE · JANET PAVEK · ROBERT GOULET
in LERNER & LOEWE'S
CAMELOT
with Laurie Main
Air cd. MAJESTIC THEATRE, 44 St. W. of B'way
Eves at 8:35: Mats. Wed. 2:00 & Sat. 2:35

"RICHARD RODGERS IS A MAGICIAN OF THE MUSICAL THEATRE!" — Taubman, Times
NO STRINGS
New Musical Hit Starring
RICHARD KILEY · DIAHANN CARROLL
Music and Lyrics by
RICHARD RODGERS
Book by SAMUEL TAYLOR
Air cd. 54th ST. THEA., 154 W. 54 St. JU 6-3787
Eves. 8:30: Mats Wed 2:00 & Sat 2:30

MOVING?

If you are changing your address, please notify Saturday Review *at least four weeks in advance.*

And for speedy processing, tear a label from one of your recent copies and send it—with your new address—to:

Subscriber Service Division
Saturday Review
25 West 45th Street
New York 36, N. Y.

Coming September 8th
Art in the United States in 1962
By Katharine Kuh

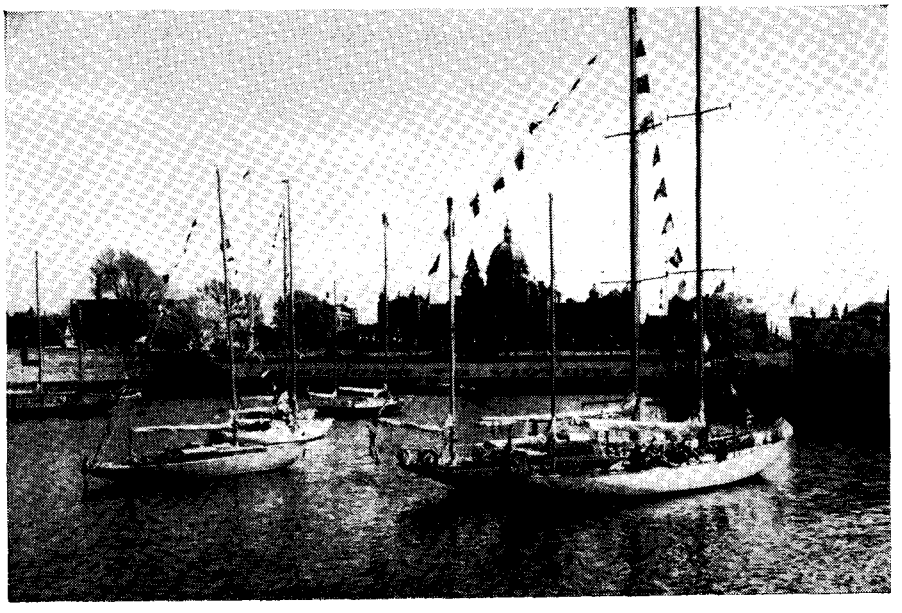
PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Slight Case of Transplant

THOSE of you who have faithfully followed the story thus far will recall leaving me just after my bus had pulled into the terminal at Victoria, British Columbia, and I had climbed the hill to seek shelter at the Empress Hotel. You have been so patient about standing the suspense that I rush to tell you that my reservation was indeed on file at the reception desk, although the décor of the room in which the management stored me led me to believe that the empress they had in mind when they named the place was doubtless the bride of King Canute.

By the time I was installed, the whole encampment had apparently bedded down for the night. I except the young ladies who occupied the dwellings adjoining mine, and who had invaded the Canadian wilderness equipped with a portable radio that could bring in Zanzibar loud and clear, and did. One of my special delights on the road is a big breakfast in a big hotel dining room—I think it dates from some childhood wonderment at the bright silvery pitchers of cream, the smell of fresh table linen, and a chance of having a stack of hot cakes which for some reason we never had at home—and I descended the next morning full of anticipation. A headwaiter, who, if they gave them for length of service, would doubtless have had service stripes up to his collar bone, toddled over to take my name. "There is a wait," he explained, "I'll put you down on the list." Reacting as benevolently as a grizzly upon finding an empty picnic hamper, I fled downstairs to the coffee shop where things were less formal. There was a sizable line, but no one was on hand to take names. I went back to make my peace with the headwaiter, submitted my name to his list, and settled down to eat crow which, as any epicure will tell you, is no dish for breakfast.

Anne Hathaway's cottage (above) and Victoria Harbor—"enough to make a displaced Englishman whistle 'God Save the Queen.'"

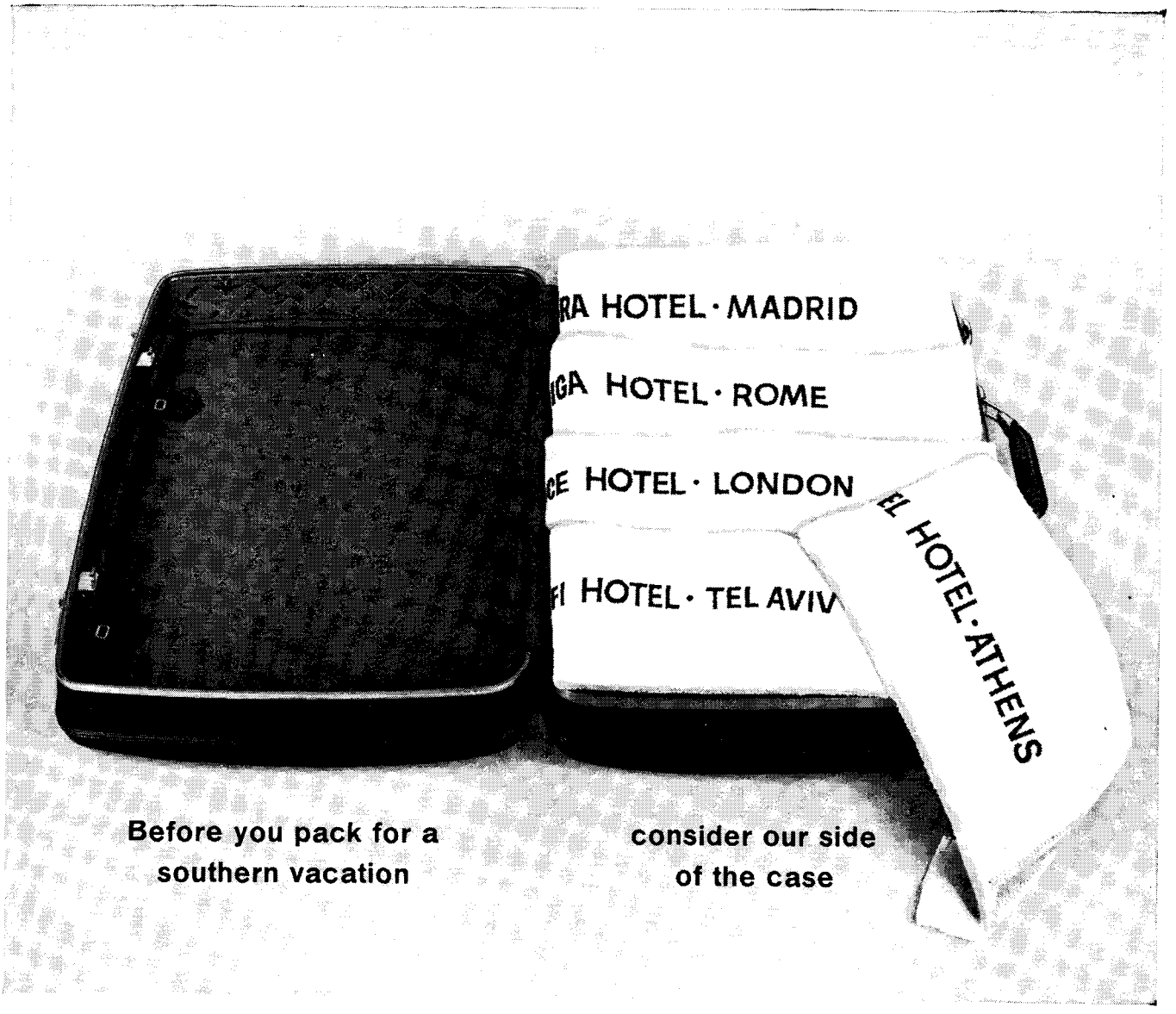


Victoria, a flowery city on Vancouver Island, where flower pots hang from the lamp posts and roses grow at Christmas time, is celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary this year. Although giant candles have been erected in the streets, the crowd in town did not come out here only to celebrate a civic centennial. The Seattle Fair lies just over the water, and Victoria, with its precious British ways, is one of the traditional places of pilgrimage in the Northwest. (If you're a Canadian make that *South*west.)

I journeyed first up to Beacon Hill Park, and from the heights looked across the Straits of Juan de Fuca to the snow-caped Olympics in the distance. The Space Needle was not immediately apparent, but the S.S. *Yarmouth* was, steaming into the harbor on its way from San Francisco. In Victoria, it would unload its passengers destined for Seattle, who—coastal shipping regulations being what they are—would travel to the fair by ferry and bus, and later return to Victoria to reboard the ship for the trip down the Pacific Coast. Since it flies the Panamanian flag, the *Yarmouth* is not permitted to carry passengers between two American ports, which would be a sin akin to permitting Air France, say, to carry passengers between Chicago and New York.

Ah, but I digress. Beacon Hill Park is called Beacon Hill Park because beacons once occupied the heights to light the entranceway to Victoria harbor. Among other maritime endeavors, Victoria once operated a sealing fleet, staffing it with sailors shanghaied from dens of doubtful repute along Johnson Street. Nowadays it is just a park with

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED


RA HOTEL · MADRID
GA HOTEL · ROME
CE HOTEL · LONDON
FI HOTEL · TEL AVIV
EL HOTEL · ATHENS
Before you pack for a southern vacation
consider our side of the case

Alitalia offers a sunny holiday in Europe for the price of a southern vacation

17 DAYS TO ISRAEL, ITALY, GREECE
An Alitalia Super DC-8 Rolls-Royce Jet whisks you direct to Italy, where you'll see Venice or Naples. Then sail on a luxurious Mediterranean Cruise (via Athens and Cyprus!) for a whole week in Israel—Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa. The grand finale is Rome!

Jet and cruise fare, 1st class hotels and meals from **$865**

17 DAYS TO THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, ROME
See the Bible brought to life — the ancient setting of the Old Testament and all the sacred places of the New: Grotto of Nativity, Room of the Last Supper, Holy Sepulchre, Place of Ascension, much more. All topped off by a Mediterranean Cruise.

Jet and cruise fare, 1st class hotels and meals from **$867**

17 DAYS TO THE CANARY ISLANDS, LONDON, MADRID, ROME
Combine the sights of three of the world's most interesting cities with the most delightful island vacation under the sun. The Canaries are a prime European playground with lush green golf courses, palatial hotels, boating . . . plus "free port" gift bargains.

Jet fare, 1st class hotels and meals **$648**

FREE COLOR BOOKLETS with a complete description of each Sunny European Holiday. Check the trips that intrigue you most and fill in your name and address.

ALITALIA AIRLINES
666 Fifth Avenue, New York 19, N. Y., Dept. SR-818

☐ Holy Land ($867 min.) ☐ London, Madrid, Canary Islands ($648) ☐ Western Mediterranean ($759 min.) ☐ Around the World ($1980 Grp.) ☐ Southern Italy ($583) ☐ Israel, Italy, Greece ($865 min.)

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE____ STATE_____

ALITALIA AIRLINES

PRICES BASED ON 17 DAY ROUND-TRIP JET ECONOMY FARES FROM N. Y. EFF. OCT. 1. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FREE

COMPLETE FACTS AND COSTS ON CARS IN EUROPE

Auto-Europe's "ABC's of European Auto Travel" is required reading if you plan to drive in Europe. Packed with indispensable facts about renting, leasing and buying to ship home, the "ABC's" offer you the **most** information, **best** service, **greatest** possible savings. Give coupon to your Auto-Europe travel agent, or mail to:

NAME_____
ADDRESS_____
CITY_____ STATE_____
CAR(S)_____
Write Dept. H11

auto ® europe

New York, N. Y.: 25 West 58 Street, PL 2-2424
Chicago, Ill.: 153 East Ohio Street, MI 2-3211
Beverly Hills, Cal.: 268 S. Beverly Dr., BR 2-3149
San Francisco, Cal.: 233 Sansome, EX 2-7894
Seattle, Wash.: White-Henry Stuart Bldg., MA 2-3456
Toronto, Ont.: 88 Eglinton Ave. East, HU 7-0173

FALL-WINTER HOLIDAYS

"OPEN HOUSE IN EUROPE"

EXCELLENT VALUES
SAMPLE TRIPS AVAILABLE
including air fares from New York

- $630 . . . 17 Days England — Wales — Ireland — Scotland
- $724 . . . 17 Days England — France Italy — Spain
- $749 . . . 17 Days England — Switzerland—Belgium—Italy—France
- $956 . . . 15 Days — All Israel — Greece
- $1033 . . . 15 Days — Syria — Jordan —Israel—Greece
- $1040 . . . 17 Days—Greece — Greek Island Cruise — Israel — Rome — Paris

Many other Fine Escorted and Independent Trips Available

CONSULT YOUR TRAVEL AGENT
Write or call for booklet SR-18
"Our 23rd Year in Travel"

EMBASSY TOURS, INC.
147 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y.
OXford 5-2121

$699 ALL INCLUSIVE FROM NEW YORK VIA SAS JET

SEA AND SUN
Mediterranean Aegean Sea 17 Day Cruise
VISITING GREECE, RHODES, CYPRUS, ISRAEL AND ITALY

From New York via SAS jet to Italy, then sail from Venice to cruise aboard the famous ATHINAI or ACROPOLIS of Typaldos Lines. Departures every two weeks October through March. FIRST CLASS CRUISE AND HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS. All meals and shore excursions included. For folder and reservations, see your SAS/Maupintour Travel Agent, or Joseph Ilan, Regional Manager, MAUPINTOUR, 400 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

Maupintour

stunning views across to Washington, and a lake of its own, the home of a covey of swans descended from Her Majesty's Swannery in Cookham-on-Thames in the old country. And as if that weren't enough to make a displaced Englishman whistle "God Save the Queen," there is the further matter of cricket, which has been played on the Beacon Hill pitch for 100 years.

A pair of English persons called Rosina and Sam Lane, who came here from England some fifteen years ago, got so carried away by the atmosphere in Victoria that they bought three acres of English-type territory and set about creating an English village. First they transformed an inn to look like an old baronial home, a feat in which they were aided by foresight. They had brought along with them seven tons of antiques. The place they decorated has become the Olde England Inn, which is staffed by costumed serving wenches and offers rooms, roast beef, Devon cider, steak and kidney pie, and real English trifle made of eighteen ingredients, recipe secret. Now in addition to the inn the Lanes have built replicas of Shakespeare's birthplace and Anne Hathaway's thatched cottage. Will's place is authentic on the outside, but Anne's is faithful outside and in, right down to the courting settle and the gooseberry bush in the garden.

The Lane's latest creation is Chaucer Lane, a street in an English village bordered with Elizabethan houses, among them the Garrick Inn and the Old Curiosity Shop. Tucked away behind the façade are rooms for guests with canopy-covered beds, leaded glass windows, antique tiles in the bath, and a daily price tag of $16 for two. Buses disgorge sightseers by the score here in transplanted Blighty, and there is a chappie at the gate dressed up like a bobby; a bit scrawny perhaps for a genuine constable, but authoritative enough to relieve rubbernecks of 75 cents a head for looking.

While you might not run so readily upon the ghost of Dickens or Garrick, I might also recommend you to the Oak Bay Beach Hotel, an unassuming inn which gazes eastward across the bay to Mount Baker, supreme in the distance, and which graces its interior with antique chairs, paintings, and lovely glass. Its saloon is called The Snug, and it serves ale in pewter mugs. It would only take a couple of pints to have you believing you're inhaling mild and bitter at the Dog and Goose in Upper Glockenbury-on-Thames. Oak Bay, I ought to add, is a suburban residential community of some charm and wealth which was laid out as early as 1912 with the stipulation that no clothes lines and no electric wires could be strung in the public view. It holds to this day, and you'll have to admit it

IT'S SMART TO GO...

Fielding!

FIELDING'S TRAVEL GUIDE TO EUROPE: 1962-63 Edition
15th ANNIVERSARY EDITION!
Based on the Fielding's *own* personal experiences — the book every traveler must have! $6.95
The Temple Fieldings' Selective Shopping Guide to Europe: 1962 Edition $1.95
Both now at all bookstores
WM. SLOANE ASSOCIATES

WORLD TRAVEL ON A BUDGET

DITTMANN TOURS, Europe, Orient, Around-the-World in **Comfort** and **Economy.**

17 days IBERIAN HOLIDAY $535
October through March

1963 Tours

AROUND-the-WORLD by *ship*, 100 days $1775
AROUND-the-WORLD by air, 60 days $2735
EUROPE, 35 to 55 days, 12 to 18 countries, $1155 to $1595
ORIENT, 32 days by air, 10 countries $1995

Rates complete based on escorted travel and include ocean passage by ship or air.

See your travel agent or

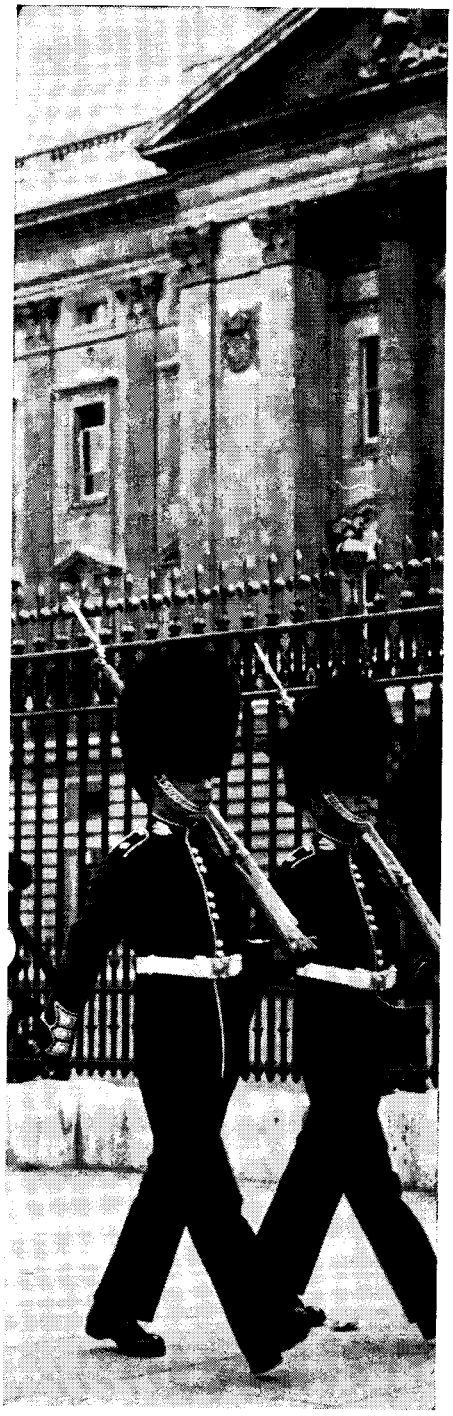
Dittmann Travel Organization
DITTMANN BUILDING, NORTHFIELD, MINN.

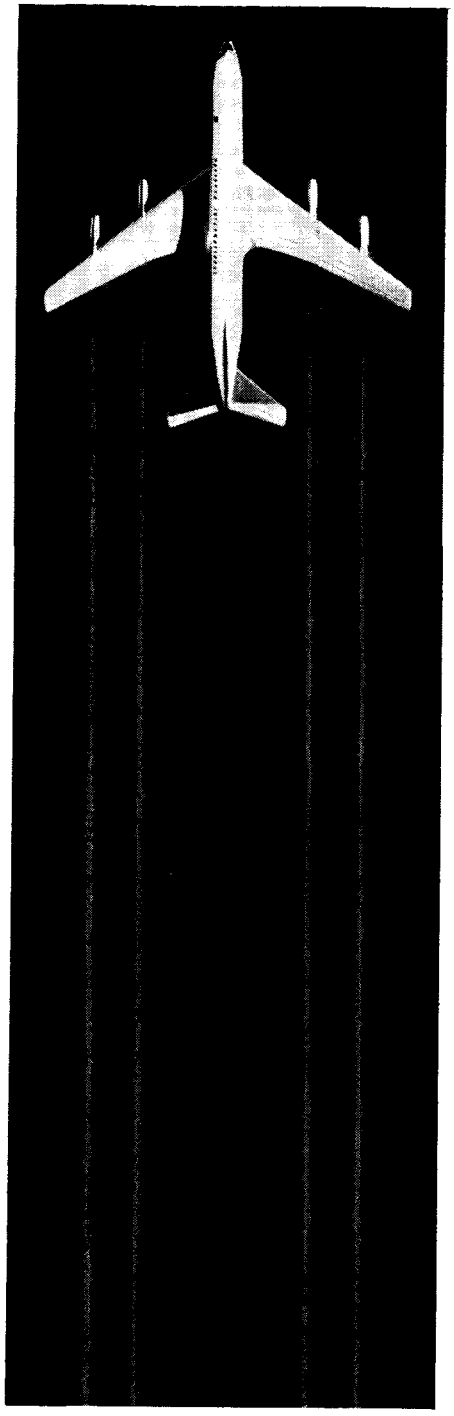
TAKE FODOR'S 1962 JET AGE GUIDE TO EUROPE
Illus., maps, 860 pages • $5.95 • McKAY

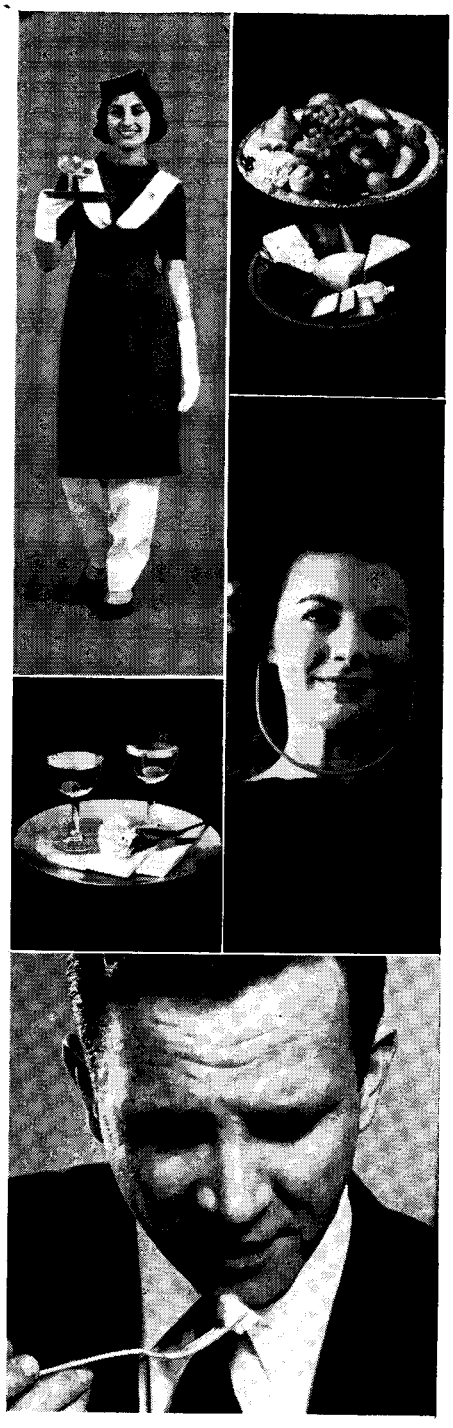
WIN A TRIP— TO LONDON OR TO TOKYO

Saturday Review readers may now enter SR's tenth annual World Travel Photo Contest. Deadline for entries: October 15, 1962. *For details, write to Photo Awards Dept., Saturday Review.*

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED







London already?

Time certainly whooshes by

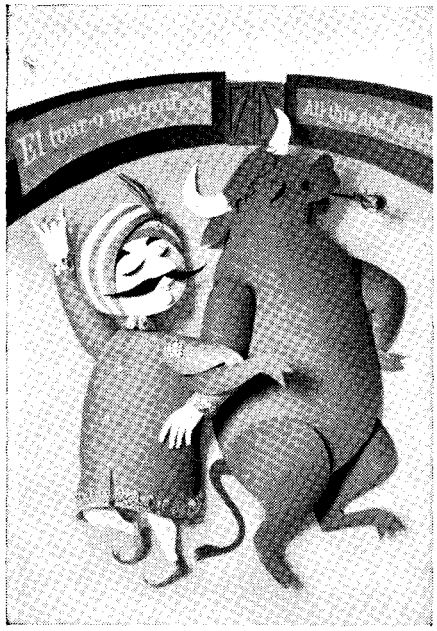
on the world's most interesting airline

Time goes fast on PIA because flying with us is **different.** Our Pakistani hostesses believe serving guests beautifully is a pleasure. An unusual viewpoint. Equally unusual, the food. Unusually good. During dinner, sip wines with a French accent. Afterwards, wipe your hands with a towel dipped in rose water. Then settle back and watch a new Broadway movie. Flying to London, Rome, Frankfurt, Geneva, Beirut, Teheran or Karachi? Have your travel agent book you aboard one of our Boeing 707 jet flights. Economy class low group fares available to qualified groups of 25 or more. PIA, 608 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York. Phone: LT 1-0600.

PIA

PAKISTAN INTERNATIONAL AIRLINES / *GREAT PEOPLE TO FLY WITH*

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



OLE!

Now is the time to spend a Maharajah Holiday in Spain!

17 days—all expenses paid including economy jet excursion fare

only $559

from New York

Magnifico! (Also incredible!) This exclusive AIR-INDIA tour includes two days each in London and Paris, plus 11 sun-drenched days in Spain—Madrid, Toledo, Cordoba, Granada, Malaga, Algeciras, Cadiz, Caceres, and Sevilla—all for just $559 *including not only air fare but meals,* hotels, all transportation, and even baggage tips!*

En route, you're pampered like a Maharajah on AIR-INDIA's sleek Boeing 707 Jets . . . and you're escorted on every step of your tour like a visiting potentate! TOURS LEAVE EVERY FRIDAY FROM OCTOBER 5 THROUGH MARCH 15. Send coupon now for full details—or see your travel agent.

**All meals in Spain; Continental breakfast in London and Paris.*

Special rates available for eligible groups of 25 or more.

SR-6

AIR-INDIA

410 Park Avenue, New York 22, N.Y.

Ole! Please send me FREE brochure on your 17-day "Maharajah Holiday in Spain." Hasta la vista!

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ ZONE_____ STATE_____

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES.

was a pretty visionary concept fifty years ago.

One place that isn't English at all—well now there's a relief, chaps—is the Imperial, which is perhaps the most elegant place to stay in town. A motor hotel, which is refined terminology for a handsome motel, the Imperial was, I suspect, inspired by the hotel of the same name in Tokyo. At any rate it reeks of Japanese atmosphere with hanging beaded curtains, suspended lanterns and little minty gardens in the style so dear to the Nipponese. Located in downtown Victoria, it is not exactly near the tourist center of the city, and for that matter I'm not sure what it is near, except City Hall and the Princess Mary restaurant. The Princess Mary is the dining room of the old Canadian Pacific liner of the same name, which was lifted bodily out of the ship's hold and marooned on dry land. High and dry in Victoria, the old salon does a rushing business in Sooke oysters, smoked Alaska black cod, and "fresh trolled red spring salmon," among other delights fetched from surrounding waters.

As for the Empress Hotel, it does have a prime location overlooking the wharves where the ferries come in, not to mention the parliament buildings—Victoria is the capital of British Columbia—which are outlined with lighted bulbs each evening at dusk. Hotel guests may use the Crystal Gardens, an enormous glass-roofed swimming pool dripping with that fern-and-rattan decor so popular early this century. Also on the grounds, next door to the bowling greens, is a local branch of the Royal London Wax Museum which is guaranteed to be "direct from England," where they have a great penchant for such things, and it is operated by its parent company, London Wax Museums, Ltd.

Quite another culture is on view across the street in Thunderbird Park, where the Indians have left their own graven images, a fine stand of totem

poles with such fanciful effigies as an eagle riding a whale, grizzly bears in animal and human form, and thunderbirds flying *über alles.*

I would, I suppose, be stoned by the garden-club people were I to take leave of merrie olde Victoria without mentioning Butchart's Gardens, a twenty-five acre expanse of flowers located some thirteen miles from town. Only the airport is more remote. The gardens were laid out fifty years ago in an old quarry by Robert Pim Butchart, a cement tycoon, and his wife. Begun as a hobby to cover the worked-out quarry, the place is maintained today by a grandson. Flower watchers can spend the day roaming over the English Rose Garden, the Japanese Garden, the formal Italian garden, and a famed sunken garden where, on occasion, choral groups are brought in to serenade the flowers and the customers. There is a restaurant on the premises, a seed shop in case you want to breed similar strains, and a free anchorage is provided for flower watchers who arrive in their own yachts.

—HORACE SUTTON.

EUROPE by CAR

FREE

The most complete folder on:

- All Car plans (includes Renting, Leasing, Purchase, Repurchase)
- Europe by Car "trip-kit" information and shipping home costs.
- European Car Licenses, Insurance, Documents
- Free European Automobile Membership

MAIL COUPON OR PRESENT TO YOUR TRAVEL AGENT.

SIMCA
MERCEDES
CITROEN
RENAULT
HILLMAN
VOLKSW'GN
JAGUAR
PEUGEOT
MG, etc.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____

SR-18

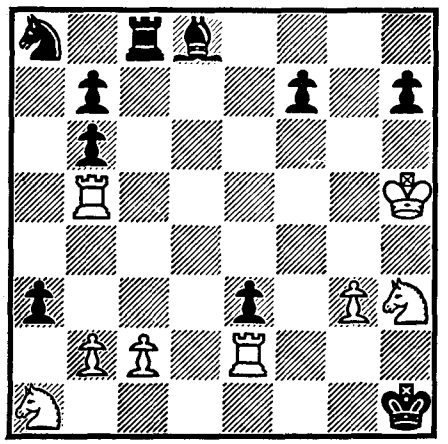
EUROPE BY CAR • One Rockefeller Plaza (at 49th St.) N.Y. 20 • TEL. LT 1-3040

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Chess Corner–No. 75

THE ART of composing and the enjoyment of solving chess problems are distinct from over-the-board contests. However, chess problems do contribute to the perfection of technique in over-the-board play.

The kingpin of problem chess was the American Sam Loyd. His brain-teasers have fascinated, stumped, and even harassed the top echelon of problem solvers. A fine solver once told Mr. Loyd that he could name the unit that delivers the final mate in any problem that Loyd showed him, within a reasonable time, of course. For this person, Loyd composed and presented the following masterpiece.



WHITE TO MATE IN FIVE

Upon seeing the problem, the solver for whom it was composed stated: "One thing is certain, the Pawn at N2 does not deliver the final mate." And yet, that Pawn does!

1 P-QN4! .....

White now threatens 2 R-KB5, followed by R-B1 mate. 1 R-KB5 will not do because of . . . R-B4, pinning the White Rook. This the key move is meant to prevent.

1 ..... R-B4 ch

This defense is forced. Otherwise White will continue with R-KB5, etc.

2 PxR .....

Now White threatens 3 R-N1 mate.

2 ..... P-R7

To prevent the threat.

3 P-B6 .....

Again reinstating the threat of R-KB5, etc.

3 ..... B-B2

So that if now 4 R-KB5, then B-B5 and White will be unable to mate on the fifth move, which is the condition of the problem. But the Bishop has preempted a square needed for the Black Knight.

4 PxP .....

The threat is 5 PxN(Q) mate. And Black is defenseless against it. Note that if Black's Bishop were not on B2, the Black Knight could move, and there would be no mate.

5 PxN(Q) mate!!

—Al Horowitz.

WHERE DO EUROPEANS GO FOR THEIR VACATION?

To a cultivated European, superb food, excellent service, exciting cities, great works of art are part of his way of life—they are to be found all over Europe. If that was all he wanted from a vacation, he probably could stay home. But he doesn't stay home. He takes vacations—and often in Switzerland.

Why Switzerland? Because it satisfies his most cosmopolitan tastes for refinement and luxury and provides the most perfect atmosphere in Europe for a vacation. The natural grandeur and beauty of the country...the contentment and warm hospitality of its people have an extraordinary effect on the spirit. Subtly, surely, one feels again the joy of harmony with nature and man.

The European understands that the experience of deep relaxation and oneness with the world is the best vacation...and that Switzerland can give him such an experience as no other place can. No wonder that for more than two hundred years the most popular vacationland for Europeans has been Switzerland. Ask your travel agent about the attractions Switzerland offers to Europeans...and to you. Or write to Swiss National Tourist Office, Department H-12, 10 West 49th Street, New York 20, N. Y. or 661 Market Street, San Francisco 5, California.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

buy him his life

Tran Dien, Vietnamese, age 5. Father ill. Cannot work. Mother tea-picker. Losing sight. Unable choose good leaves from bad. Lost job. Five children in family. "Home" is thatch hut. Earthen floors. Dien has almost no clothes. No trousers. Shown in photo with borrowed pants for sake of dignity. No decent food. Nothing. Poverty extreme. Parents despairing for children. Help to Dien means help to entire family. Need acute.

You or your group can become a Foster Parent of a needy child. You will be sent the case history and photo of your "adopted" child and letters from the child himself. Correspondence is translated by Plan. The child knows who you are. At once he is touched by love and a sense of belonging. Your pledge provides new clothing, blankets, food packages, education and medical care, as well as a cash grant of $8.00 every month. Each child receives full measure of material aid from your contribution. Distribution of goods is supervised by Plan staff and is insured against loss in every country where Plan operates. **Help in the responsible way. "Adopt" a child through Foster Parents' Plan. Let some child love you.**

Plan is a non-political, non-profit, nonsectarian, government-approved independent relief organization, registered under No. VFA109 with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the United States Government and filed with the National Information Bureau in New York City. **We eagerly offer our financial statement on request because we are so proud of the handling of our funds.** Plan helps children in France, Italy, Greece, South Korea, Viet Nam, Hong Kong, and the Philippines.

©1962 FPP, Inc.

Foster Parents' Plan, Inc.

352 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • Founded 1937

MRS. JOHN F. KENNEDY, Honoray Chairman 25th Anniversary Campaign

PARTIAL LIST of SPONSORS and FOSTER PARENTS

Steve Allen
Bing Crosby
K. C. Gifford
Helen Hayes
Dr. John Haynes Holmes
Charles R. Hook
C. D. Jackson
Gov. & Mrs. Walter Kohler
Garry Moore
Edward R. Murrow
Mary Pickford
Dr. Howard A. Rusk
Mr. and Mrs.
Robert W. Sarnoff

FOSTER PARENTS' PLAN, INC. SR-8-62
352 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
In Canada: P.O. Box 65, Sta. B, Montreal, Que.

A. I wish to become a Foster Parent of a needy child for one year or more. If possible, sex....., age....., nationality.....
I will pay $15 a month for one year or more ($180 per year). Payment will be monthly ( ), quarterly ( ), semi-annually ( ), yearly ( ).
I enclose herewith my first payment $.....

B. I can "adopt" a child, but I would like to help a child by contributing $.....

Name .....

Address .....

City .....Zone.....State.....

Date .....Contributions are Income Tax deductible.

Phoenix Nest

Continued from page 8

as though he had to make himself heard in heaven: "Don't nobody give a bloody sixpence?" With his tattered sleeve, he'd wipe at his red-rimmed eyes. . . .

Now, with maturity, I can see that it is probably foolish to worry about Cornforth. Why *should* I write, after all? For one thing, my interests have changed since I made out the list of them so long ago. I no longer do card tricks or play a Sousaphone, and I haven't been on a Scout hike for some time now. Cornforth's interests have probably changed, too. Come to think of it, how can I be sure that if I wrote now he'd even get the letter? Unless he is retarded he may no longer *be* at the Darlington Training School. And what kind of school *is* that? For all I know, it may be some sort of reformatory, in which case, if I initiated correspondence, Cornforth would start pestering me for stamps, socks, cigarettes, transistor radios, and brownies. Or, if he has served his sentence, and if my letter should be forwarded to him at his home, he might get ideas about visiting the United States. Would I want him to come over, bringing his tweed-suited wife and a great pack of pals, chattering, bare-kneed English children, all wanting to go to the top of the Empire State Building? As a matter of cold fact, I have great difficulty talking with the English, even though I majored in them in college. It is as though we didn't speak the same language at all. I recently met a young woman newly arrived from London, and we soon found ourselves alone while our host went to get ice. From the set of her spectacles I guessed she might have literary interests, so I swung the conversation toward the subject of writers. "Tell me," I said, "what did you people in England think of Evelyn Waugh?"

"Well to be perfectly *frank* with you," she said, eyes fluttering, "we didn't think much about the good *or* the bad of it; all we thought about was how to get it over with as quickly as possible."

I have decided it is probably best for all of us to have as little as possible to do with the English, and from now on I shall stop worrying about Cornforth. —HAYES B. JACOBS.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MUSIC TO MY EARS

Stravinsky in Santa Fe

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

AS WELL as having an atmosphere all its own, Santa Fe has an opera enterprise with some ideas all its own—such as the attractive one of putting on, in this year of Igor Stravinsky's assumption of eighty, his stage works which are not ballets. This brought forth, as a point of departure, a triple bill of "Mavra," "Renard," and "Le Rossignol," in which the little amphitheatre high on the point of a windswept hill had the honor of welcoming Stravinsky not only as an attendant, but as a participant in the pit to direct the performance of "Renard."

Together they made a lesson in musical history—which is something worth even a long journey to learn. Perhaps the pedagogical purpose would have been better served had the sequence related to chronology rather than convenience. But, even so, one could assort the values and isolate the occurrences which altered Stravinsky from the pure Russian traditionalist of "Le Rossignol" (begun in 1909 before any of his ballets).

Perhaps "pure" is an excessive word to describe the Russian traditionalism of "Le Rossignol," for already there is the intimation of the composer's awareness of Debussy and related masters. But the spirit that surges through its pages runs a course and pursues a path determined by the impulse of many, many predecessors fed by the same springs of melody and harmony. Birds and beasts have always played a substantive part in Russian music, and Stravinsky's nightingale ("Rossignol") is kin not only to such magic creatures as Rimsky's "Coq d'Or," but also to Liadov's "Kikimora" and some phases of Glière's "Ilya Murometz"—at least, that is, in the early portion of the creation. When he returned to finish it, five or so years later, Stravinsky was a different man musically, and the music he created was dryer, more sparing in the use of color, in a word, abstemious.

That the performance by the Santa Fe Opera stimulated such thoughts as these is a tribute, in the first place, to the influence that flowed from the presence of the composer, and through that presence to Robert Craft, who conducted. But no performance of "Rossignol" can approach success without a human throat to approximate the nightingale Stravinsky imagined in his intricate writing. Fortunately the young American soprano Jeanette Scovotti has both the means and the musical intelligence to achieve the desired ends. A true lyric soprano with a flair for the florid, Miss Scovotti's lovely sense of line and detail gave every reason to anticipate her Metropolitan Opera debut next fall.

However, this was far from a one-part performance. In addition to bringing together such excellent artists as Donald Gramm for the role of the Emperor (whose life is saved by the return of his beloved nightingale after it had been displaced by a mechanical one), John McCollum as the Fisherman, and Maria di Gerlando as the Cook, the friends of Stravinsky in Santa Fe earned compliments for the well-varied and colorful decor of Henry Heymann, the purposeful stage direction of Bliss Hebert and the lighting supervised by Louise Guthman. Together they made clear their answer to Rudolf Bing's question of a few years back: "Where is Santa Fe?" The answer is: "Where they do more varied works of Stravinsky in weeks than the Metropolitan has done in decades."

Some of the same qualities were apparent in the performances of "Mavra" and "Renard," but, as these inhabit a different world of expression and means than "Le Rossignol," so, too, the results. Here it is clear (at least to me), Stravinsky had lost contact with the soil of Russia, and was already beginning to see his native land through the less than rose-colored glasses acquired in his illusioning experiences in Paris, with the Diaghilev ballet. Now he was responding less as the subjective voice of a people among whom he had grown to the young manhood of "Rossignol," and more as an objective observer of its customs and lore. Thus, in "Mavra," there is an ironic undertone to the brief tale derived from Pushkin's tale of a maiden who seeks to circumvent her mother's strictures by smuggling her sweetheart into the house in the guise of a maid, with foreseeable consequences (including detection), and, in "Renard," a sample of the caustic wit which would soon manifest itself in a variety of other works.

If irony is among the more difficult moods for performers to convey, caustic wit must rank even higher among the less than negotiable. "Renard" began bravely with the dryly ceremonial opening promenade for the players (dancers for the action, vocalists for the text) appropriately intoned under the composer's demanding beat. Thomas Andrew's choreography was rather more literal, less suggestive than descriptions of the original would suggest, but it was performed with admirable physical acrobatics by Vincent Warren (as the Rooster) and Ron Sequoio (as Renard, the Fox, who pursues him). Indeed, Sequoio possesses a rare skill, among male dancers, for performing on point, a resource of much advantage in the female impersonation implicit in this assignment. The side-stage vocal quartet of Stanley Kolk, John McCollum, William Murphy, and Donald Gramm clucked, chanted, and exclaimed in proper disaccord.

IT was a pleasure to hear "Mavra" after a lapse of many years, though its vein of irony was probed at rather than truly struck in this performance. The Metropolitan's Paul Franke made a professional's pass at the role of the "maid" who comes a-wooing, but neither Doris Yarick as his receptive sweetheart, nor Elaine Bonazzi as her mother found the accent this work requires. Robert Baustian, who conducted, didn't give me—or the singers, I suspect—a sense of certainty in his knowledge of this score.

Summing up Santa Fe, in the light of its Stravinsky service, range would go from valuable, in the instance of "Le Rossignol," to the merely precious in "Mavra," with "Renard" somewhere in between. A recommendation to music lovers far and wide that Santa Fe commands their attention must be qualified by how and when and where. It has a pretty surrounding and a plant well designed for everything but protection from the elements, which can, on occasion, be fairly elemental. Certainly it should be possible to shield it from unwanted winds, even if an overhead cover against occasional showers is more expensive and of debatable necessity. But its "Rossignol" shows that it can assume a respectable professional standard, when the problems and the persons to deal with them are available. Given a higher uniformity in the choice of performers, and a spirited conductor or two, Santa Fe could memorialize not only Stravinsky in his eightieth year but many other composers with birthdays to come or those whose birthdays are no more. But some serious thought to a new, broader base of talent is imperative if the kind of plateau on which Santa Fe is founded can also be identified in the work of its opera company.

—IRVING KOLODIN.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Addiction: Fact and Fiction

"Narcotics and the Law: A Critique of the American Experiment in Narcotic Drug Control," by William Butler Eldridge *(American Bar Assn.-New York University Press. 131 pp. + Appendices and Selected References. $5), concludes that there is insufficient evidence that heavy penalties reduce the addiction to drugs. Joel Fort, M.D., lectures in the School of Criminology at the University of California.*

By JOEL FORT

IN "NARCOTICS AND THE LAW" William B. Eldridge has produced a brilliant critique of both the current policy of applying increasingly severe penalties and the proposed alternatives for solving the narcotics problem. Extremely well written, precise, and knowledgeable, the book carefully avoids and indeed demolishes the myths and biases so prevalent in this field.

Among the facts that are brought forward to replace the myths are the following: There are few permanent physical effects from narcotics; sexual (and other) drives are depressed rather than stimulated; addiction is spread mostly by contagion from user to user rather than by the aggressive salesmanship of peddlers; some, not all addicts, were criminals before their addiction. The book also asserts that many are "cured," *e.g.*, a careful New York study shows that almost one-half of 344 parolees abstained from drugs during the three years of the special project set up to test experimental techniques on paroled drug offenders (this at less than one-tenth the cost of keeping them in an institution and caring for their dependents). Moreover, Mr. Eldridge states that there has been a steady decline in juvenile (seventeen to twenty-year-old) narcotic offenders in at least one state (Illinois) rather than the "shocking increase" often self-righteously proclaimed by opportunistic politicians. Failure of severe mandatory penalties in at least one state (Michigan) is documented.

After perusal of various proposals made by the Joint Committee of the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association, the American Bar Foundation decided to resolve the question of the effectiveness of present narcotic policies. This book reports the findings based upon study and comparison of state and federal statutes and court decisions concerning narcotics in New York, California, Illinois, Ohio, New Jersey, Missouri, Michigan, and the District of Columbia. The author repeatedly emphasizes the astonishing lack of accurate and complete data on the administration and effect of drug control policies—particularly astonishing since so many claims are made by law enforcement officials and legislators for the unqualified success of severe mandatory sentences. One wonders how many other social and governmental policies are based on an equally weak foundation.

A point by point analysis of our present narcotics policies predominantly reveals opinion rather than fact, emotion rather than reason, lack of planning, omissions, duplications, and misuse of statistics. One example: in 1957 the Federal Bureau of Narcotics reported a total active addict population of 44,146; since then they have listed 18,429 new addicts but state that the current addict population is only 44,842. California's recent successful attempt to accumulate valid and comprehensive information on addiction if extrapolated to the country as a whole would indicate a probable total addict population of closer to 100,000. This, of course, does not include the probable tens of thousands of marijuana users, millions of barbiturate (and other sedative) users and addicts, and our six million alcoholics.

Mr. Eldridge's conclusion is inescapable: the material is not now available to assess the effectiveness of heavy penalties and was not available to those who have made unequivocal statements in the past about the success or failure of this kind of legislation. Thus we do not know the answer either about penalties or about other proposed solutions. The book contains thoughtful, albeit brief, discussions of several other "solutions." Narcotics dispensaries are correctly shown to be probably unworkable and perhaps immoral because they perpetuate the illness, would not supply the addict with sufficient narcotics to keep him from seeking additional illicit supplies, and because they would be extremely difficult to establish and properly staff. The "British system," which is widely misunderstood and misquoted in the United States, differs mainly in permitting the medical profession to play a major role in the treatment of addiction. Unfortunately, in the United States the medical profession, including psychiatrists, have not shown much interest in, or concern about, the narcotics addict and also have

—*Wide World.*

Members of a band in Lincoln, Nebraska, being taken to court for arraignment on charges of possessing narcotics.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

allowed themselves to be easily intimidated by aggressive law enforcement agencies. As compared to the United States, the relative homogeneity of the English population and the absence of any significant narcotics problem (before the "system" rather than as a result of it) are stressed by the author.

Institutional treatment of the addict is dismissed too lightly by Mr. Eldridge, for when geared to rehabilitation and combined with long-term out-patient supervision and treatment (as is presently being done on a limited basis in California and New York), it can play an important role. Also not mentioned are such important control and treatment resources as education in the schools; Nalorphine (a drug that precipitates withdrawal symptoms when administered to a person who has recently taken narcotics—currently widely used in California on parolees and probationers to help decrease their usage of narcotics); Narcotics Anonymous chapters, and group psychotherapy. There is also a vital need to eliminate competition, duplication, and lack of coordination among local, state, and national narcotics enforcement agencies, as well as a need to apprehend more of the "businessmen wholesalers" of the narcotics traffic.

The author recommends a return to the principles applicable in other areas of criminal law: allowing judges freedom and discretion in sentencing, utilizing parole and probation, and ordering medical and psychiatric treatment. Special state and national agencies are suggested to accumulate definitive information and to establish and maintain standards for reporting on addiction.

The complex problem of narcotics addiction cannot be understood apart from the total context of drug use and abuse and the society in which this occurs. These problems of addiction serve as barometers of human society, and to solve them we must attack the breeding grounds of crime and addiction: poverty, segregation, slums, broken homes, psychological immaturity, ignorance, and misery. The "answer" lies also in the intelligent and imaginative cooperation of medicine, law enforcement, parole, and probation in attacking simultaneously all aspects of this problem. The imminent retirement of the chief of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, the forthcoming White House Conference on Narcotics, and the publication of this study make 1962 a propitious time to win the war against addiction. The book should be required reading not only for law enforcement officers and physicians but for every citizen interested in doing something about narcotics addiction.

FICTION

A Crack in the Image

James Yaffe—"masterful talent."

"Mister Margolies," by James Yaffe *(Random House. 212 pp. $3.95), penetrates the façade of a self-deluding, middle-aged executive. Haskel Frankel is an editor and writer for Show magazine.*

By HASKEL FRANKEL

THE FIRST words on the dust jacket of James Yaffe's latest novel state, "Stanley Margolies is two men." The publishers do not go on to say that "Mister Margolies" is also two novels. One is built around character, so finely and poignantly drawn as to make the other novel, one of plot invention, a shattering letdown. The schism is so complete that it is possible to say that it occurs on page 104, paragraph 5.

The first 104 pages focus on Stanley Margolies, a bachelor in his fifties who is vice president in charge of public relations for his brother-in-law's shoe firm. Stanley sees himself as a busy executive, always working to improve "the company image," creating "an atmosphere" that results in big sales. He does this by flirting with secretaries, making chatty long-distance calls to buyers all over the country, lunching with people dimly connected with the shoe industry, and playing the piano at the annual buyers' cocktail party. Stanley has gotten away with this self-delusion of busyness for twenty-three years through the charity of his brother-in-law. During the entire time Stanley Margolies has never allowed himself to see the useless fool the rest of the world rates him.

It is his nephew Lester, fresh from the Army and Harvard Business School, who upon entering his father's firm brings the world of Stanley Margolies crashing down. In a very short time Lester uncovers the tremendous waste of money doled out for Stanley's "atmospheres" and "images," and he forces Stanley to the brink of self-truth and the end of his career.

All of this is told from so far inside the character that the reader is one with Stanley Margolies, squirming for survival under the impersonal attack of Lester. Words, paper, binding—everything melts away. "Mister Margolies" ceases to be a book. It becomes life, and, worst of all, the reader's own secret life of illusions. It is as agonizing to live with as was "The Lonely Passion of Judith Hearne," in which Brian Moore explored every tortured fiber of an Irish spinster's being.

Now for page 104. Stanley is in his brother-in-law Murray's limousine. Murray and Lester are administering the final blow. Stanley is fighting for his life with every hysterical word he can muster. "Murray, listen to me—there isn't a buyer in the industry that I couldn't wrap around my little finger if I put my mind to it! . . ." is one of his wilder statements.

And then comes paragraph 5. "Murray peered at Stanley. 'In your opinion you could concentrate on one specific buyer and get an order from her? . . .'" Enter plot, exit pain and reader identity. Good-bye life, hello book.

James Yaffe is a writer of masterful talent, and everything that follows is well written, but it is all just so much plotwork after the hurt of the first half. Granted that this plotting does reveal another facet of the sham that is Stanley Margolies—that he is a bachelor because he is terrified of the emotional responsibility of love and marriage; granted that Stanley ends up where page 1 tells us that he must. It doesn't really touch any more. Once you've become aware of the puppet strings, no matter how fine the rest of the performance is, something vital has been lost for all time.

In any case, thanks to "Mister Margolies" I now have ten and one-half favorite books on my shelf.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Behind the Screens Report

"The Pat Hobby Stories," by F. Scott Fitzgerald *(Scribners. 158 pp. $3.50), record the sadly comic, quasi-autobiographical adventures of a struggling film writer. Harry T. Moore edits the series Crosscurrents/Modern Critiques.*

By HARRY T. MOORE

DURING the frantic last phase of his life F. Scott Fitzgerald was battling against his incessant thirst and trying in vain to finish "The Last Tycoon," which certainly would have been one of his best novels. He set the story in Hollywood, and he was living in that place and off it, keeping himself in the chips by recording the rueful adventures of a down-at-heel film writer whom he called Pat Hobby. Fitzgerald died before all the seventeen stories, here brought together for the first time, appeared in *Esquire* in 1940-41; it is good to have them now in a single volume, even if they represent the lesser Fitzgerald.

Let it be understood from the start, then, that Pat Hobby and his clumsily funny experiences are not nearly so importantly good as the people and episodes in such novels as "Tender Is the Night" and "The Great Gatsby," which give Fitzgerald a front-rank position among American writers of our time. Nor do the Hobby tales match "Babylon Revisited" or several other of Fitzgerald's finest short stories. So, now that these very necessary qualifications are out of the way, we can relax and see what the present book really has to offer.

Although some of it cuts close to Fitzgerald's own sadly comic life in the film colony, Hobby is unlike Fitzgerald in that he hasn't among his achievements a half-dozen works of fictio.. that were once either popularly or critically acclaimed. Pat nevertheless has something to help him in his fight against Hollywood's publish-or-perish law for writers—a tally of so-called screen credits. But unfortunately for him, his great days were those of the silent pictures. By 1939, when he is forty-nine ("I'm in my forties"), he has become what Fitzgerald calls a script stooge, and a large part of the time he's lucky to be even that. The stories about him, most of them not much more than anecdotes, show him continually scrounging after jobs, even low-salary ones, and after loans from old acquaintances: "Once," he reminds an actor about to step into a scene, "I paid for you to have a baby," and is fiercely told, "That was sixteen years ago. And where is it now—it's in jail for running over an old lady without a license!"

Pat's eyes, described as permanently liverish and bloodshot, are fixed on the main chance. Because he usually slips into defeats, Pat can arouse sympathy, but he nearly always forfeits it by exposing the nastiness of the man who's been consistently thwarted, mostly through his own dogged efforts. If Fitzgerald lent the ugly side of his nature to Pat, he had the artistic good sense to confine him to sardonic caricature, kept at sufficient distance to maintain the proper ironies and humor.

Of course Pat, with his ludicrous pretentions, dominates each story. The producers, the secretaries, and the studio bookie are thinly sketched figures, though when Fitzgerald casts them for action they perform for him, moving believably through the sham and slang of pre-television Hollywood.

If the reader doesn't expect the very best of Fitzgerald from this volume, he can still find in it a lot of rewardingly enjoyable nonsense.

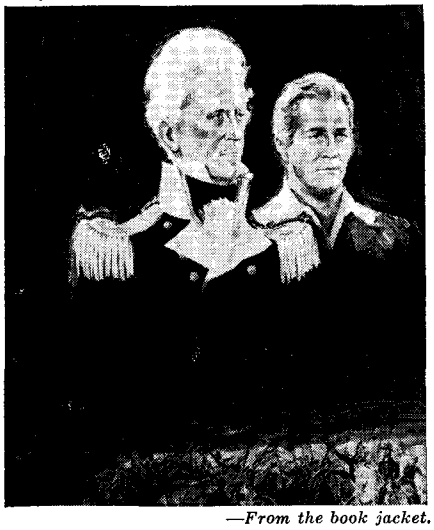
Here a major talent, forced into minor writing, turned out better work than minor talents capable only of minor writing.

Hickory, Hearts, and Heroes

"Magnificent Destiny," by Paul I. Wellman *(Doubleday. 479 pp. $5.95), is a historical romance in which the principals are Sam Houston, Andrew Jackson, and the latter's unhappy wife, Rachel. Earl Schenck Miers is the author of several books about American history.*

By EARL SCHENCK MIERS

IF TWO heroes who are household names in America, swift action, dastardly intrigue, and a dash of sexual high jinks can place a historical romance on the best-seller list, then Paul I. Wellman's latest novel soon should be on its way to fame and fortune. Moreover, the author has studied his facts, and this tale has considerable historical fidelity; Mr. Wellman writes with gusto and an unerring sense of drama, both in and out of the bedchamber; and he is dealing in large measure with incidents of epic proportion.



—From the book jacket.

Andrew Jackson and Sam Houston —they "belong with the giants."

Andy Jackson and Sam Houston—the protégé whom the old general loved like a son—belong with the giants who make legends. The devoted Rachel, Jackson's wife, who was trapped into bigamy and never recovered from the malicious gossips who wouldn't let her forget that fact, must rank among the most pathetic women in American history. Eliza Allen, the frigid little fool who as Houston's wife ruined Sam's career in Tennessee, gives a classic dimension to frustration. And of course Peggy Eaton, Jackson's Cabinet-wrecker, made the strumpet's art a political force.

No formula for a whizz-bang historical romance could be more complete. Here is Jackson smacking down the Indians at Horseshoe Bend, and smacking down the British at New Orleans, and smacking down Henry Clay to win the Presidency, and smacking down John C. Calhoun during the Nullification Crisis, just to cite a fair sampling. And here is the faithful Sam, putting behind a single naughty adventure with the all-too-willing Peggy, and

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

standing by the old general through thick and thin in Tennessee and Washington, and finally going off on his own to win Texas for the Union.

Jackson's devoted understanding of Rachel's suffering—the tenderness, for example, with which he encourages her to seek the comfort of her corncob pipe—outshines in drama and impact the battles, the intrigues, the knife fights. In these passages of "Magnificent Destiny," Mr. Wellman emerges as a novelist of great sensitivity. He is restrained and warm-hearted and deeply moving. Unhappily, with the old general himself Mr. Wellman often goes to the other extreme, creating a caricature rather than a character. Jackson is always a genius—at generalship, in his use of profanity, in his comprehension of future political maneuverings—until after a time one wonders why Jackson troubles with boats for crossing rivers when it would have been so much simpler to walk upon the waves.

Such excessiveness can only be irritating to a reader who likes to be shown rather than told what greatness is; and, we must confess, it leaves a question over whether inflation has so boomed the cost of blue pencils that editors can no longer afford them. The fact that "Magnificent Destiny" could have been a better novel does not mean that it will not be widely enjoyed and hugely successful. It will be. In this age of television, where mediocrity repeats itself, a book is still the best friend of a man who doesn't like to wear suits covered with dog hairs.

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT NO. 994

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 994 will be found in the next issue.

W EZQN FKNZA CZWAE WD CTTOL; LNOC — YTDCWBNDYN HG CKWNDBL YZOO WA.

NBFZK ZOOZD JTN.

———

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 993

They err who think Santa Claus comes down the chimney; he really enters through the heart.

—Mrs. Paul Ell.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Do-It-Yourself Diplomacy

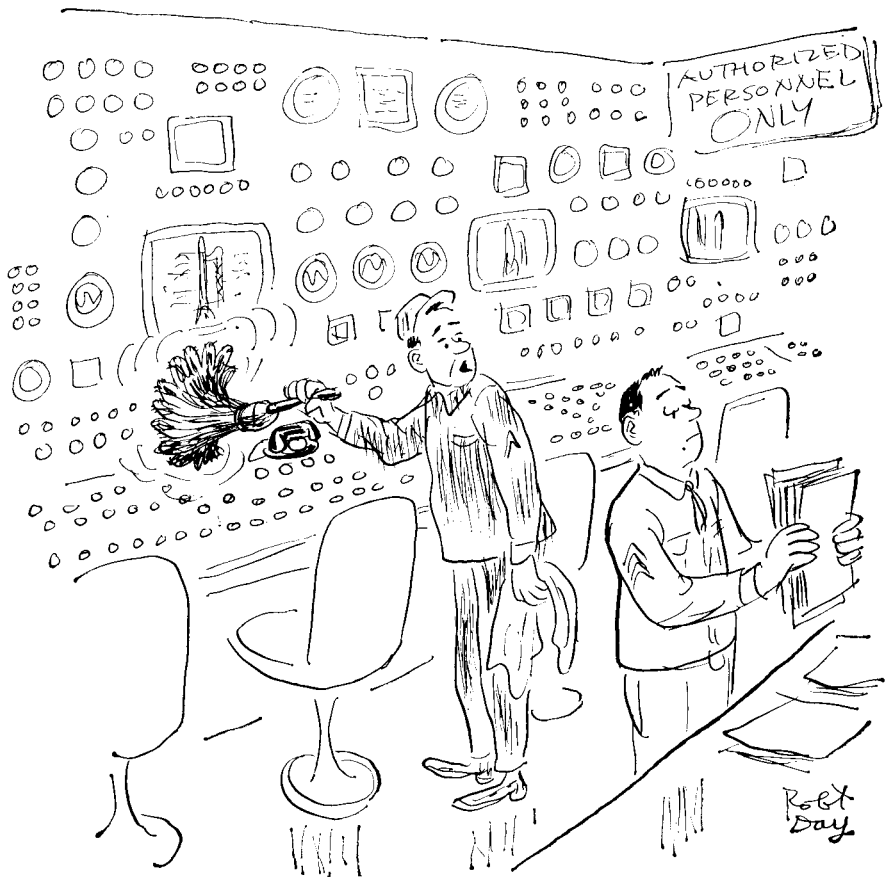
"Foreign Affairs and You!," by Andrew Berding *(Doubleday. 258 pp. $4.50), and* ***"The United States in World Affairs, 1961," by Richard P. Stebbins*** *(Council on Foreign Relations-Harper. 430 pp. $6), assess the role the U.S. has been playing on the international stage. Max Beloff, a professor at Oxford University, is the author of "Foreign Policy and the Democratic Process."*

By MAX BELOFF

DRAWING on an unusually rich experience both as a newspaper correspondent and as an official, Andrew Berding treats a familiar theme, that of the formulation and presentation of American foreign policy. As Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs and Deputy Director of the United States Information Services, he saw at close quarters the peripatetic diplomacy of Secretaries Dulles and Herter and President Eisenhower's exercises in summitry.

Generally speaking, Mr. Berding remains fairly sympathetic to America's handling of foreign affairs and is rightly conscious of the extreme burden that has been put upon the country's statesmen and diplomats by the unprecedented extension of American responsibilities.

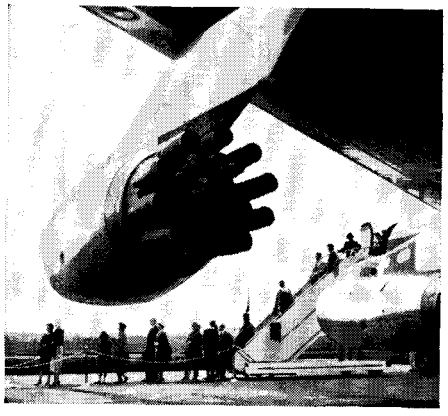
Nevertheless he has some cogent criticisms to make. He is, for instance, opposed to the idea of duplicating in the White House the expertise available in the Department of State, to which he gives his primary loyalty: "It is a sad experience for the Secretary of State to sit in a meeting with the President, called to discuss a particular policy or action, and find sitting around the same table White House advisers eager to give advice on the same matter with almost the same authority. That has happened on several occa-



"Yes, but suppose some meat-head triggers one accidentally."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EUROPE GOES ON!



Starting October 1, low 17-day Jet economy Rainbow fares to Europe will save you up to $136 over regular Jet economy fares.

You will, for example, be able to fly New York-Shannon for $305 round trip . . . Washington, D.C.-Paris, $421 . . . Los Angeles-London, $630 . . . and on Pan Am's new mid-Atlantic route, Miami-Lisbon, $437.

But, how much of Europe you see in 17 days, and how easily and enjoyably you see it pretty much depends on what the airline you select offers in the way of flights, destinations, departure points and services. In every one of these important areas Pan Am gives you more for your money than any other airline. And you're in U.S. hands all the way.

PARIS

Set your own schedule.

You can see and enjoy much more of Europe in 17 days, if you can leave when you want, travel within Europe as you please, and return at your own convenience.

On Pan Am you can. This fall Pan Am will offer a total of 63 Jet flights a week from the U.S. to Europe. Far more flights than any other airline. Far more freedom in planning your trip.

Pan Am Jets serve all these European cities direct from the U.S.A.: Paris, Rome, London, Brussels, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Lisbon, Barcelona, Nice, Istanbul, Düsseldorf/Cologne, Vienna, Oslo, Stockholm, Helsinki, Shannon.

Select your own destinations.

Just as important as when you can leave is where you can go. Again Pan Am is a friend indeed. Pan Am offers direct Jet service from the U.S. to 21 European cities . . . far more destinations than any other airline.

On Pan Am you can plan a 17-day itinerary that starts where you want to start . . . goes where you want to go . . . ends where you want it to end. Fly direct to Rome from New York, for example, then when the mood strikes you continue through Europe by Pan Am and connecting carrier, return home directly from London. No backtracking. No time lost. *And many extra cities at no extra fare!*

Leave from close to home.

Another Pan Am vacation-stretcher is the opportunity you have of leaving from close to your home. Only Pan Am departs directly for Europe from as many as 15 U.S. Gateway cities . . . New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore/Washington, Miami, Detroit, Chicago, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, San Franc , Los Angeles, Dallas†, Houston†.

Think of what it can mean o 17-day vacation not to change plar . . . not to waste time in layovers not to travel up to hundreds of m to reach a departure point! *V*

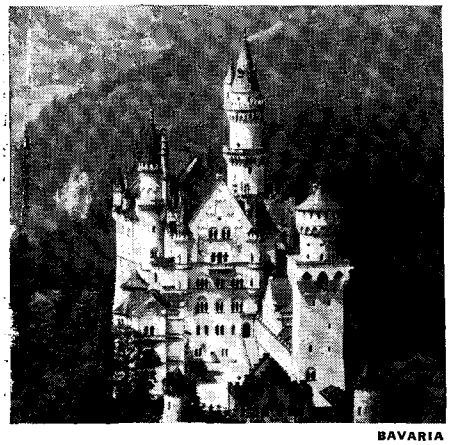
Prefer a tour?

Pan Am has helped more people see the world through the convenience and economy of low-cost tours than any other airline. Pan Am's preplanned 17-day Jet Holidays give you a maximum of Europe's glory, at a leisurely pace, at a most reason-

LONDON

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SALE OCTOBER 1.



BAVARIA

able cost. There are many Pan Am Jet Holidays to choose from and all genuine bargains.

Or, you may wish to take advantage of Pan Am's low Jet economy group fares to Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. Offered to groups as few as 25 travelers, these new fares save up to $285 per person regular Jet economy fares, yet offer all the Pan Am services you'd enjoy at full fare!

You can fly Boston-London, $293 round-trip Jet economy fare, for example . . . Chicago-Frankfurt, $421 . . . Seattle/Tacoma-Paris, $533 . . . New York-Rome, $385!

Pan Am's low Jet economy group fares are good all year around, except weekends during certain peak travel periods. Eligibility is easy to establish and your group can stay abroad as long as it wishes, up to a year.

Now's the time to start planning your European Holiday. And this autumn, during Europe's big, wide Open House you'll be warmly welcomed to the many festivities that make travel abroad so special this time of year. Your Travel Agent will be happy to tailor a Pan Am itinerary expressly for you.

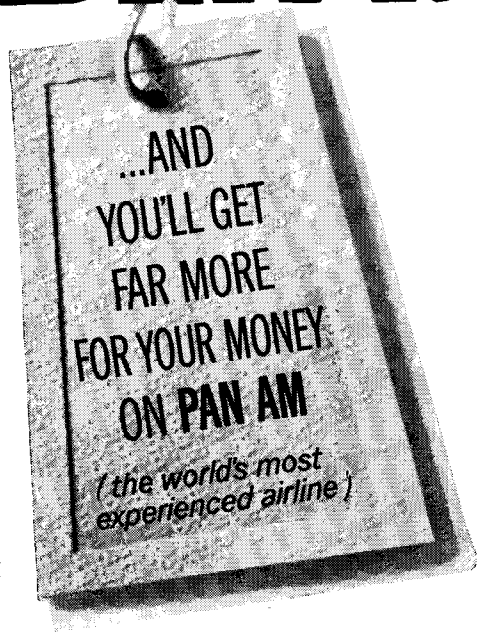
The Priceless Extra

One more important bonus you'll enjoy on Pan Am is: The Priceless Extra of Experience. This priceless extra will contribute to your enjoyment of Europe just as significantly as Pan Am's ability to get you there and back so effortlessly.

Your reservations will be handled with a skill and ease unique to Pan Am.

You'll be introduced to the pleasures of true international dining high above the Atlantic, as cuisine by *Maxim's of Paris* is graciously set before you. This is true on both first-class *President Special* and *Rainbow* economy flights.

ROME



You'll relax in the hushed quiet of the cabin, knowing that veteran U.S. pilots, trained to exacting U.S. standards, are at the controls.

And when your Jet Clipper® touches down in Europe, you'll have the comforting knowledge that Pan Am offices across the continent will assist you and serve as your home away from home all during your stay abroad.

†Over the routes of Braniff/Pan Am

FREE! Information and literature to help you plan your trip. Mail coupon to: Pan American, Department 412, Box 431, Boston 2, Mass.

☐ I have definite plans to visit Europe on_____and would like to make a reservation on Pan Am for____people.

☐ I haven't yet decided on the dates of my European trip, but would like more information on how best to plan my trip. Please send me the following literature: ☐ 17-day Jet Economy Rainbow Fare Sampler ☐ Group Fares Folder ☐ Pan Am Planning Guide to a Fly-Drive Europe vacation ☐ Pan Am Extra Cities Bonus Plan Folder.

Mr./Mrs./Miss_____

Address_____

City_____ Zone____ State_____

PAN AM

FIRST ON THE ATLANTIC
FIRST ON THE PACIFIC
FIRST IN LATIN AMERICA
FIRST 'ROUND THE WORLD

Enjoy the Priceless Extra of Experience on the World's Most Experienced Airline

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

sions in the Kennedy Administration." He is also very doubtful about the use of persons from outside the government as part-time advisers:

> The newcomers must keep themselves up-to-date on the many developments of concern to the question they are considering by reading cables from several parts of the world. Their meetings consume still more time of regular Department officers. And their advice often adds little if anything to the conclusions already reached by those officers. The concept of outside help in policy formulation might be effective if a group or groups of able citizens were kept on hand at all times and always kept thoroughly informed. But in that case they might as well be permanent government employees.

This criticism is particularly interesting to a British reader, since the Foreign Office in London has recently been criticized on the reverse count, that is to say, for its unwillingness to make use of nonofficial expertise, and it does indeed seem to be making some rather tentative moves along American lines.

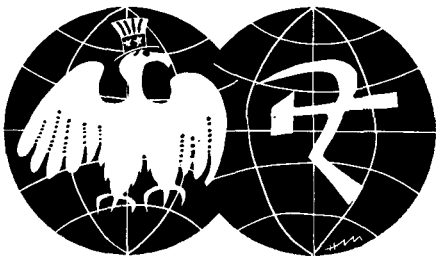
THE author is perhaps less critical of Congress than some others who have written on this subject, in that he realizes that it is essential that the President should carry Congress with him at every stage in the development of foreign policy; but he clearly feels that Congress could lighten the burden by setting its own house in order, for instance by having joint hearings by the Senate and House Committees, and by cutting down the number of separate committees in each House through which a measure like a Mutual Security Bill has to pass.

Concerning the servants of the American Government overseas Mr. Berding takes a defensive position, since it is clear that much of the public has yet to realize the extraordinary variety and complexity of their work. Nevertheless, he could have gone into more detail on the question of the relations between the Ambassador and the heads of the various specialized missions, particularly in those countries where American aid is a crucial feature both of the economy and of the whole political scene. It is probably here that the greatest scope for improving efficiency exists. Mr. Berding is of course aware of another criticism, that dealing with the personal relations between the large colonies of American officials abroad and the people among whom they live and work:

> Complaint is constantly voiced, of course, that there is not so much of this commingling with foreign peoples as there should be, that Americans keep too much to themselves, live too confinedly in their own ghettos. Many such complaints are justified. But even so the daily contacts of American Government personnel and their dependents with the private people of other countries are myriad. My own belief is that in general these relationships are fruitful.

Some foreigners may feel that this blanket statement is inadequate and that Americans abroad still make too much of a fetish of maintaining and carrying around with them the American way of life. In a lecture delivered at the University of Pennsylvania last year, Dr. Arnold Toynbee—an indefatigable traveler, whatever one's opinion of him as a philosopher—suggested that the existence of the PX store was itself an overwhelming handicap to American diplomacy in the conduct of the cold war. No doubt the insistence by Americans working overseas on being provided with home comforts, American schools for their children, etc., is due to an attractive feature of the American character, namely their devotion to family. But there may be a lesson to be drawn here from British experience. When the British first went to India, without their wives, and mixed freely with the Indian people, their relations were friendly and mutually fruitful. Once it was deemed possible to bring European women to southern Asia, the whole business of erecting social barriers around British military and civilian centers began, with the consequent social friction that was partly at any rate responsible for some unhappy chapters of later history.

On the other hand, I should like to be in a position to call the attention of the British Foreign Office to a criticism that Mr. Berding makes forcibly of the State Department when he says: "Once an Ambassador has been appointed he should be permitted to remain in his post longer than has been our custom. I am often appalled by the seemingly reckless way our Ambassadors are moved around after too short a time at any one post. An Ambassador, career or non-career, requires many months to become familiar with the country, the officials, the people and the problems between that country and the United States and between that country and other nations." It seems to be characteristic of all such departments that they consider establishment and career questions more than the substance of the work to be done. But in my experience this is a matter upon which professionals are adamant.



"Foreign Affairs and You!" contains few revelations about actual events, though Mr. Berding's account of the U2 incident is worth reading, since he provides a powerful case for the view that President Eisenhower's acceptance of personal responsibility was a major diplomatic blunder and indeed, in the author's view, a major political one also, because it may well have cost Mr. Nixon the election. If he is right, it would certainly suggest that the old assumption that truth in diplomacy and truth in private life are two different concepts cannot be disregarded even in the present age.

FINALLY, we come to the question of the ordinary citizen's participation in the various activities that now exist for bringing Americans into closer contact with people in other countries. Idealists wishing to learn how they may be useful will find this a helpful guide, though a more critical assessment, for instance of the Peace Corps, might have been valuable.

Among the organizations that Mr. Berding commends are those concerned with increasing the citizen's knowledge of the international scene, and here of course the Council on Foreign Relations retains its preeminence. One of its most useful services is the annual volume of "The United States in World Affairs," and that for 1961, by Richard P. Stebbins, fully lives up to the high standards set by him in previous years. Nor is this a service rendered to Americans only. One must commend Mr. Stebbins, the Council, and their publishers for having produced within six months of the events chronicled, a complete, lucid, and illustrated account: when one reflects that the British equivalent, the Chatham House series, now gets us down only as far as 1956 one can see how important good organization is. Furthermore, although this is clearly an American work, Mr. Stebbins shows a great gift for an impartial statement of conflicting positions. In the usual chronology of events at the end not the least interesting item is a list of visits received by President Kennedy from other heads of state during his first year in office: it provides a footnote not only to this work but also to some of Mr. Berding's most pertinent remarks in "Foreign Affairs and You."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Checkmate for a Stalemate

"Cold War and Common Sense," by Thomas W. Wilson, Jr. *(New York Graphic Society. 211 pp. $4.95), traces the ups and downs of the Washington-Moscow confrontation since March 1946. George V. Allen participated in the Moscow and Cairo Conferences of 1943, the U.N. Conference at San Francisco and the Potsdam Conference of 1945. Since entering Foreign Service in 1930, he has been Ambassador to Iran, Yugoslavia, India, Nepal, and Greece. From 1957-60 he was director of the USIA.*

By GEORGE V. ALLEN

THE BURDEN of this useful book is that the Russian Communists are not ten feet tall and that we are not doing too badly in the cold war. t is primarily an answer to the Birchites and others who view with undue alarm the dangers of a Communist take-over.

The author is by no means complacent about the state of the world and concludes his study with something of a paradox. After citing with approval Secretary of State Rusk's "mood of temperate optimism," Mr. Wilson quotes with equal emphasis and support President Kennedy's view that we are passing through "the most dangerous period in history."

The first half of the book is a review of U.S.-Soviet relations from the end of World War II until early in 1962. It is a good compendium of the ups and downs of the Washington-Moscow confrontation, starting with President Truman's reported "ultimatum" to Stalin in March 1946, demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Iran. The author makes a good deal of Mr. Truman's "secret ultimatum" and credits the incident with having started the cold war, "for it was then that the United States first moved to throw its power across the path of an expanding Soviet Union," as the author puts it.

While it is possible to make out a good case for citing the Azerbaijan incident of early 1946 as the start of the cold war, the author has been misled regarding the "ultimatum." He relies on a speech delivered by Mr. Truman at Columbia University in 1959 when Mr. Truman is reported to have described his message to Stalin, in retrospect, as an "ultimatum" in which he threatened to deploy U.S. naval and ground forces in the Persian Gulf. The author points out that the text of the message is still secret.

The reviewer, who was closely involved in the events of that period, would be much interested in seeing the text of this message if, in fact, it exists. He is confident that no message delivered to Stalin threatened to deploy U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf. If so, the text has not been found in the State Department Archives.

The incident is stressed here merely because the fact should be established one way or the other. Mr. Truman's recollection in 1959 is already finding its way into history books, and if it is bad history, the sooner it is corrected the better.

While Mr. Wilson's point that the Azerbaijan incident was the first occasion on which the U.S. publicly thwarted our erstwhile Soviet ally is correct, the reviewer believes the Iranian case before the Security Council in the spring of 1946, when Gromyko staged his famous walkout, is a better occasion to cite as the start of the cold war than the so-called "ultimatum" to Stalin.

The memoirs of Secretary Hull, General Deane, Secretary Byrnes, and others relate numerous occasions when we disapproved one action or another of the USSR. They have been frequent, in fact, since the Bolsheviks came to power in 1917. But diplomatic disputes, and even our military intervention in Siberia in 1919, did not add up to the polarization of hostile forces around Moscow and Washington that began in 1946.

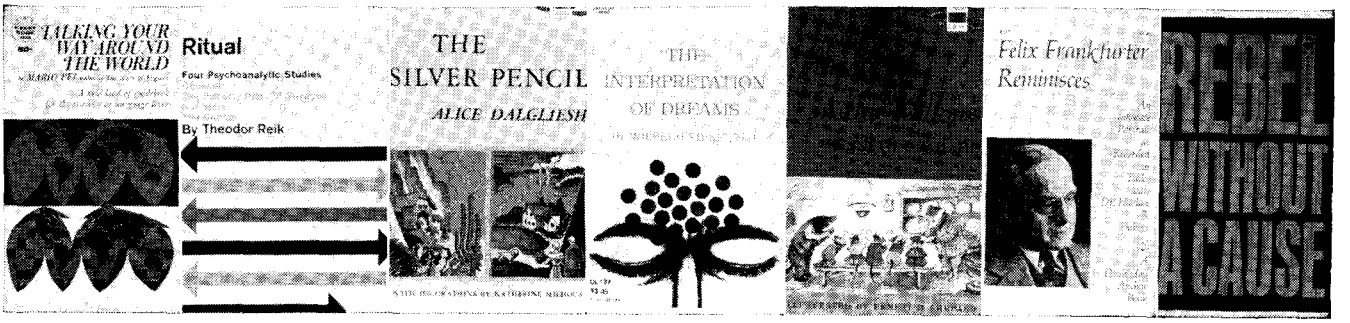
Which brings us to the chief point of the book. The author regards the rivalry between the U.S. and the USSR as not merely rivalry between two competing economic or political systems. The U.S. and Russia (whether Communist, democratic, or Tsarist) would still be eying each other with suspicion, as the two strongest powers in the world have always done in the past, even if Communism did not exist—and the author clearly has no sympathy with it.

THE best answer, he concludes, is for the U.S. to maintain both negative and positive aspects in our foreign policy. On the negative side, Mr. Wilson cites the present Administration's determination to build up our defenses, stand firm on Berlin, support a counter-guerrilla campaign in Viet Nam, oppose the admission to the U.N. of

(*Continued on page* 41)

"If strontium-90 were appearing in *bourbon* you'd protest soon enough!"

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PICK OF THE PAPERBACKS

MARIO PEI'S NEWEST VENTURE in teaching languages is a peculiar sort of guidebook called "**Talking Your Way Around the World**" (Crest, 50¢). It contains enough information and key phrases to make anyone feel at home anywhere. Even Americans in England—where, Mr. Pei warns, unwary American travelers will also face a language barrier. "Consider the wealth of psychological difference betrayed by an ad for raincoats in a British periodical: 'Perhaps the finest made.' What American advertiser would dare voice the doubt conveyed by that 'perhaps'?" But tourists needn't worry. Mr. Pei reports that he has seen signs that read: "English spoken here—American understood."

IN THE NEW PAPERBACK edition of "**In Place of Folly**" (Washington Square Press, 60¢), Norman Cousins, editor of the *Saturday Review*, has revised and updated his plea for a sane and more practical attitude toward the threat of nuclear war. With overwhelming effect it presents the bare-faced facts, which are nothing short of shocking; on the other hand, Mr. Cousins can, as in the chapter "Think of a Man," ironically contrast the achievements of the past toward bettering the future—our present—with our own puny resignation, our willingness to eschew our responsibilities. Modern man, says Mr. Cousins, may yet prove Darwin, in reverse. Instead of evolution—devolution.

WHAT'S NEW: For a stately old house like Scribners they certainly come up with some energetic publishing ideas, and the newest of them is The Scribner Library for Young Readers, a series of quality children's books in paper covers. Among the first titles published this month are Alice Dalgliesh's "The Silver Pencil," "Will James' Book of Cowboy Stories," and the ever-delightful "The Wind in the Willows," by Kenneth Grahame ($1.45 each). . . . Another enterprising new paperback line is Charter Books, the imprint of Bobbs-Merrill. "The books were all deliberately chosen for their literary merit as well as their wide general appeal, in order to fill the gap between mass market paperbacks and the more highly esoteric soft-cover lines," reports Bobbs-Merrill President M. Hughes Miller. The first offerings range from the hilarity of Mark Harris's "The Southpaw" ($1.65) to Lord David Cecil's "Melbourne" (see review).

—Rollene W. Saal.

FICTION

One of the best young American writers, Warren Miller, alias Amanda Vail, is present this month, without pseudonym, in "**The Way We Live Now**" (Crest, 50¢), a novel about the aftermath of divorce, the loneliness and unsatisfied desires of people pessimistically hoping for something better. The cover reads: "Peyton Place with a New York setting," a quote from the *Fayetteville Observer*. Well, maybe—if you want to call "Forever Amber" the "Anna Karenina" of England.

A reader returns to Ayn Rand's "**The Fountainhead**" (Charter Books, $2.95) with some trepidation. Lurking deep down is the feeling that the once so hugely enjoyed story was the impact of romance on youth. Unfortunately, these fears prove justified. The characters are stiff with age, the story as absurd as a fairy tale with none of the latter's redeeming imagination.

It's good, however, to find Meyer Levin's "**The Old Bunch**" (Macfadden, 95¢). Written in 1937, it has the honest ring of its decade, by a writer socially concerned, dealing justly and dramatically with real problems.

"**Pincher Martin**" (Capricorn, $1.25), by William Golding, who is best known for "The Lord of the Flies," was called originally "The Two Deaths of Christopher Martin." Passionately written, full of color, expressionistic, it tells of a man marooned on a rock in the Atlantic. Beyond the tale of survival, it's a story of a man's search for self.

One of Joyce Gary's earlier books is "**A House of Children**" (Anchor, 95¢). In the preface included here Cary wrote: ". . . the kind of book I needed to write; a book full of that clarity, the large skies, and wide sea views, which belong to the vision of my childhood." Cary's "**Except the Lord**" (Universal, $1.45), which belongs with "Prisoner of Grace" and "Not Honour More" in that "other" trilogy, reveals the workings of Chester Nimmo, the evangelical and ineffable politician.

Briefly noted classics: From Henry James, the shining light of his middle years, "**The Portrait of a Lady**" (Collier, 95¢), "**The Golden Bowl**" (Black Cat—Grove, 95¢), his last novel, about Maggie Verver and her awakening to the real, often evil, world; and "**The Turn of the Screw and Other Short Novels**" (Signet, 75¢), a useful book, one would think, especially for college courses. It includes, among others, "The Aspern Papers," "Daisy Miller," and that story of stories, "The Beast in the Jungle."

THE MIND

Paperbacks in the field of psychiatry vary widely from the most laborious and scholarly documentation of case histories to sensationalized "studies." Then there are those books that honestly try to explain to the layman the significance of psychiatry. Dr. Robert Lindner, a Baltimore psychiatrist who died in 1959, was an exceptionally able interpreter. His "Fifty-Minute Hour" has been a paperback best-seller, and now "**Rebel Without a Cause**" (Black Cat-Grove, 75¢), a study of a criminal psychopath, and "**Prescription for Rebellion**" (Evergreen, $1.95) have just

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

been released. The latter makes an urgent plea for individuality in the face of a society that demands conformity from its members.

Emil Kraepelin's **"One Hundred ears of Psychiatry"** (Citadel, $1.75) reviews the early history of psychiatry and the pioneer efforts made to free the mentally ill from their dungeons and chains. It was written in 1917, but it takes a careful reader to discover that.

"Modern Concepts of Psychoanalysis" (Citadel, $1.95), edited by Leon Salzman, M.D., and Jules Masserman, M.D., samples essays by psychiatrists, as well as authorities in such related fields as sociology and anthropology. Much of it is interesting and readable but a few pieces, like the analysis of pyschoanalytic theory and practice, are beyond the layman's ken.

Dr. Wilhelm Stekel's **"The Interpretation of Dreams"** (Universal, $2.45), written some thirty years after Freud's pioneer work, explores symbolism and fantasy, and explains, illustrating with numerous case histories, how dreams decoded can unlock the unconscious.

In **"Ritual: Four Psychoanalytic Studies"** (Evergreen, $2.45) Theodor Reik sets forth the theory of "collective dreams," in which an entire culture can enact its needs and desires through religious observances.

Helen Merrell Lynd's **"On Shame and the Search for Identity"** (Science Editions, $1.95) is an inquiry into the nature of shame, relating it to the larger scope of human behavior.

USA

Today's municipalities are growing not only up but out. Edward Higbee, the author of **"The Squeeze"** (Apollo, $1.85), can envision a time when the area from Boston to Washington, D.C., will be one gargantuan metropolis. In his book he analyzes many common urban problems and makes some practical suggestions on how to deal with our sprawling cities.

"The Anatomy of a Metropolis" (Anchor, $1.45), by Edgar M. Hoover and Raymond Vernon, is a thorough study, complete with charts and graphs, of the New York Metropolitan Region, an area comprising nearly 7,000 square miles, some 16 million people, and probably more problems than any other large U.S. city.

"To many Americans the arts have always seemed to have little connection with everyday life," writes John A. uwenhoven in **"Made in America"** (Anchor, $1.45). He then goes on to distinguish what is American in character, whether it be poetry or painting, architecture or jazz.

Leo Gurko's stimulating commentary on the American scene, **"Heroes, Highbrows and the Popular Mind"** (Charter, $1.95), deals especially with the anti-intellectual aspect of our national character. Especially lively is the chapter on the American hero, which traces his path from Paul Bunyan to Dwight Eisenhower.

Theodore H. White's **"The Making of the President 1960"** (Pocket Books, 95¢), which got one of this year's Pulitzer Prizes, is a first-rate journalistic account of the winners and losers in the Presidential race. Most remarkable of all is the author's skill in keeping the suspense alive.

REAL LIFE

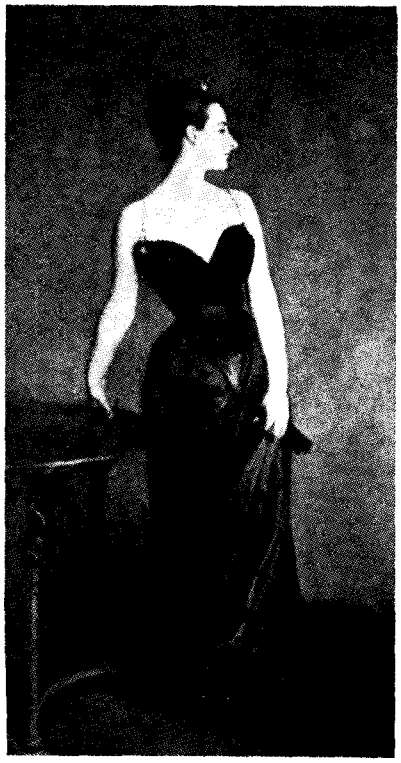
Madame de Staël must have been quite a woman. Napoleon thought so; so did Talleyrand, Benjamin Constant, and Byron; and so does J. Christopher Herold, whose biography **"Mistress to an Age"** (Charter, $2.85) recalls the life of this formidable woman. "She thinks like a man but, alas!, she feels like a woman," wrote Byron, and it is this ambivalence in her character that makes her story compelling reading.

In her own style Virgilia Peterson is also a formidable woman, and her autobiography, **"A Matter of Life and Death"** (Bantam, 75¢), spares the reader no details in her almost compulsive haste to tell-all. "All" includes many self-doubts, several loves, and a marriage to a Polish nobleman.

"Felix Frankfurter Reminisces" (Anchor, $1.45), "an intimate portrait as recorded in talks with Dr. Harlan B. Phillips," has that off-hand quality that tape-recording allows. Yet even in these casual conversations there is the sense of reflection about the past as Justice Frankfurter recalls his own life and the men—Stimson, Wilson, FDR—with whom he worked. Frankfurter's essays and articles on matters ranging from Sacco-Vanzetti to child labor have recently been published in paperback as **"Law and Politics"** (Capricorn, $1.75).

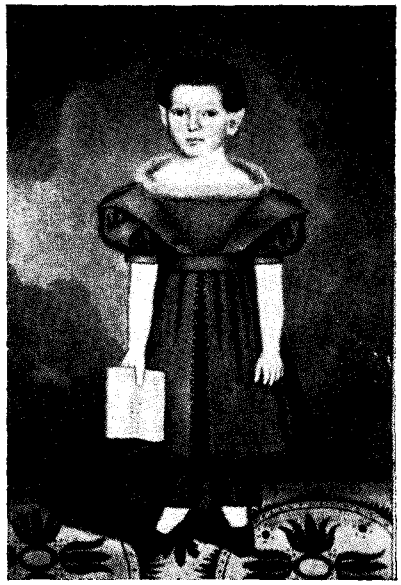
Lord David Cecil's **"Melbourne"** (Charter, $2.75) is a gracefully written biography of Queen Victoria's first Prime Minister. This story of the handsome, strong-willed but always politic Melbourne has added flavor since it has been heralded recently as President Kennedy's favorite book.

FOR AMERICANS more familiar with Degas's ballet girls or Picasso's two-faced women than with the paintings of John Singleton Copley or Winslow Homer, Edward Hicks or Morris Graves, James Thomas Flexner's **"The Pocket History of American Painting"** (Washington Square Press, 60¢) is a neat, readable art history. Brief biographical sketches of some fifty painters are interwoven with the cultural background of the past 300 years. Fifty-two illustrations brighten this useful handbook.



—Courtesy Metropolitan Museum.

Left: "Madame X," by John Singer Sargent. Below: "The Blue Boy," by Erastus Salisbury Field.



—Courtesy Colonial Williamsburg.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Not Only Right, But President

"The Turning Point: Jefferson's Battle for the Presidency," by Frank Van der Linden *(Robert B. Luce. 334 pp. + Index, Notes, and Appendices. $6.50), recounts the intrigues before and during the political campaign of 1800. Sidney Warren's next book will be a study of the American President.*

By SIDNEY WARREN

THE ELECTION of 1800 was one of the most significant and dramatic in the nation's history: significant because it ended the era of Federalist rule, dramatic because it almost brought to power an unscrupulous man whose leadership could well have been disastrous. It is with the events that led up to this "turning point" that Mr. Van der Linden's book deals.

Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr were the Republican Party's choice for President and Vice President, respectively, a notable example of the axiomatic statement that politics makes strange bedfellows. Jefferson, philosopher, statesman, was a passionate lover of freedom and a man of unquestioned integrity. Burr was crafty, resourceful obsessed with a lust for power and wealth; Hamilton compared him to Catiline, the conspirator of ancient Rome. One was a patriot, the other a scoundrel.

Even before the election Republican leaders had been aware that Burr was maneuvering for the Presidency. Jefferson had long mistrusted the wily New Yorker, but had consented to accept him as a running mate "out of respect for the favor he had obtained with the Republican Party, and by his extraordinary exertions and successes" in building up the New York organization. When the electoral votes were counted, Jefferson and Burr were tied for the Presidency, and the fateful decision to select a Chief Executive was thrust upon the House of Representatives.

Alexander Hamilton regarded Burr as so dangerous that, despite his enmity for Jefferson, he "poured out a steady stream of letters to his former followers begging, pleading, warning them" against the fatal error of giving Burr the opportunity of "seizing supreme power."

For six days, from February 11, 1801, until the following Tuesday, it appeared that the country would be without a President on inauguration day. Monotonously, through thirty-five ballots, the count continued the same. Finally, the Federalists gave their crucial votes to the Virginian, because in the last analysis they feared and distrusted Burr more than they detested Jefferson.

Drawing upon unpublished letters, manuscripts, contemporary newspapers, books, and pamphlets, the author has skilfully recreated the personalities and politics of the last years of the Federalist era. His pen portraits bring to life the leaders as they struggled for control of the government from the time John Adams succeeded George Washington until he left office four years later, bitter and vindictive.

Recounted are the intrigues before the campaign of 1800 and the intrigues of the campaign itself, both of which were marked by villifications that will shock twentieth-century Americans who are unfamiliar with the period. Electioneering was practiced as intense then as now. A Federalist paper reported that to win a place on the ticket, Burr "travels every night from one meeting to another, haranguing and spiriting them to the most zealous exertions."

Interposed between the narrative of party battles is the romance of Samuel Harrison Smith, editor of the Republican *National Intelligencer*, and Margaret Bayard, daughter of a staunch Federalist. That Margaret's uncle, Congressman Bayard of Delaware, cast the strategic vote in favor of Jefferson is too tenuous a connection to justify a detailed account of the relationship of the two young people. This recurring intrusion into what is essentially a political narrative is distracting and makes for a somewhat disjointed work.

This reviewer would have liked to see the issues that divided Federalists and Republicans more sharply delineated, and Jefferson's skill as a political tactician and party organizer given more attention.

Mr. Van der Linden is a trained journalist, and to his gift as a writer he brings the thoroughness and patience of the scholar. The vivid description of Philadelphia and Washington in the 1790s, and the glimpses he provides of manners and morals in those cities, embellish the account of a momentous chapter in America's development.

Your Literary I. Q.

Conducted by John T. Winterich

BILINGUAL WORDS

The words in Column One below mean one thing in French and another in English. Elizabeth Mills of Springfield, Missouri, asks you to indicate their meaning in French by matching them with the translations in Column Two. Answers on page 54.

1. ballot	( ) caterpillar
2. bulletin	( ) rag
3. camisole	( ) veil
4. cancan	( ) sand
5. chenille	( ) pancake
6. chiffon	( ) gauze
7. cloche	( ) scandal
8. crêpe	( ) dish cover
9. basin	( ) plea
10. gaze	( ) dimity
11. habit	( ) morning jacket
12. matinée	( ) morning
13. plaid	( ) dress coat
14. rive	( ) ballot
15. river	( ) lawyer
16. robin	( ) bale
17. roman	( ) novel
18. romance	( ) bank
19. sable	( ) to rivet
20. voile	( ) ballad

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Wars Within a War

The American Privateers," by Donald B. Chidsey *(Dodd, Mead. 192 pp. $4), tells of certain uncommonly private enterprises in which Yankees engaged from 1689 until the navies put them out of business during the Civil War. Walter Teller's latest book is "Five Sea Captains: Their Own Accounts of Voyages Under Sail."*

By WALTER TELLER

COMES a telegram. "Can you review Donald Chidsey's 'The American Privateers'? . . ."

Comes the book, not a book exactly but rather a set of unbound galley proofs. Galley proofs are awkward pieces of paper to handle. Deployed on my desk, they catch my wife's eye.

"How do you like the new book?" she asks.

"Not as much as I hoped," I say. "'The American Privateers' is popular history and popular history is not my dish. History undertaken for the sake of entertainment, or pointing-with-pride, does not speak to me. I think those who aspire to rewrite history ought to try to throw new light on men and events, and enlarge the reader's understanding of human character."

"Are you going to say that?"

"I expect I will."

"And something in the book's favor?"

"Certainly—if I can, and in this case I can. For one thing, most of the older books about privateers are out of print. Mr. Chidsey's is available. His free-wheeling tales of uncommonly private enterprises offer today's overorganized man an interlude of escape."

"Just what is a privateer?" my wife asks. "A pirate?"

"Not quite. This is one of the points the author makes clear. After opening with a vivid account of a War of 1812 sea fight between American and English sailors, he furnishes necessary definitions. 'Privateering,' he writes, 'was private war, at sea . . . privateers were allowed to plunder the ships of a given foreign nation only when [their] own nation was at war with that nation, and even then there were restrictions. . . .' The privateer's license to set up in business was called a 'letter of marque.' The pirate, on the other hand, operated without a permit. In brief, privateers seized legally, pirates illegally. This important difference in theory was sometimes difficult to distinguish in practice. Eventually, both kinds of nuisances had to be eliminated."

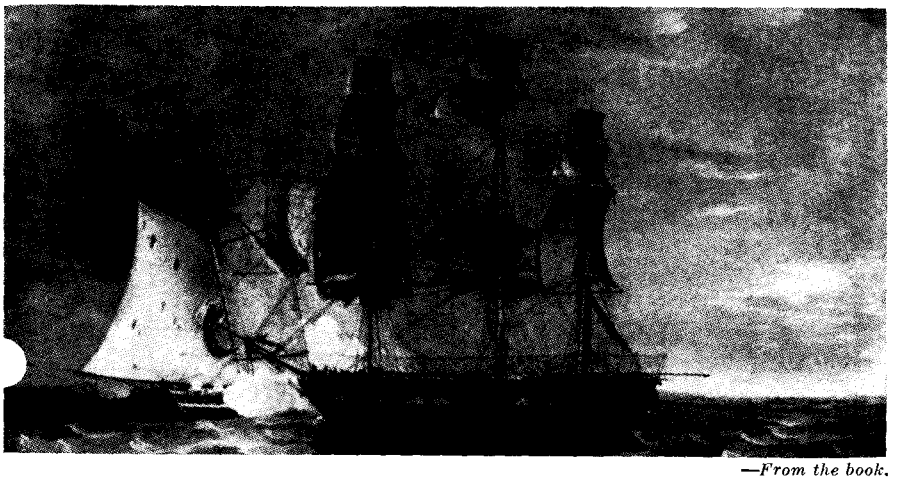
"In the interests of society?"

"Exactly. Now with definitions squared away, 'The American Privateers' continues along a chronological course. On the way, Mr. Chidsey presents such notable seamen as Jonathan Haraden of Salem, and Joshua Barney of Baltimore, but without really getting inside them. American privateering, he says, began in the time of King William's War (1689-1697), hit its stride during the War of 1812, and finally, in the Civil War, lost out to regular navies. It was, he writes—hold on till I locate that galley—'a system peculiarly adapted to a young, growing, hardy, maritime nation.'"

"Do you agree?"

"Yes. In fact, one can go further and say that the War of 1812 was declared against the wishes of America's then elder statesmen by a new generation wanting to prove itself. Only how, I wonder, was George Coggeshall overlooked; a truly outstanding War of 1812 captain of privateers and author of a still useful book, 'History of American Privateers and Letters-of-Marque'?"

My wife says, "I trust this is intended to be a rhetorical question."



—*From the book.*

The *Chasseur* from a painting by Thomas Whitcomb—not quite a pirate.

International Relations

Continued from page 37

Communist China, and accept the Soviet challenge of an all-out race to the moon. On the positive side, he points to the comprehensive general disarmament plan the Administration put forward last year, proposals to reserve outer space for peaceful uses, offers of international cooperation in the use of weather and communications satellite systems, improvement of U.N. machinery for settlement of disputes, and the establishment of the world's first official agency to work full-time on systems of arms control and disarmament.

America's great opportunity, he believes, is to encourage the voluntary unification of the free world. Starting with a Common Market of the North Atlantic area, he envisages the possible federation of the Atlantic Community in due time. However, he would at no time exclude our simultaneous encouragement of, and perhaps participation in, other regional movements, which might embrace Latin America, Asia, and eventually the entire world outside the Communist bloc. If this could be brought about, the Communist bloc might disappear. Mr. Wilson sees severe cracks in it already, due largely to opposition in Poland, Yugoslavia, China, Hungary, etc., to Soviet domination.

In his plea for U.S. leadership in bringing about much closer free world unity, even at some expense to national sovereignty, the author is very close to the position taken by Governor Nelson Rockefeller in a series of lectures at Harvard earlier this year.

The author points out that his manuscript was in an advanced stage of preparation and arrangements had been made for publication before he joined the State Department staff. While his book will undoubtedly be pleasing to the present Administration, as jacket blurbs by Adlai Stevenson and Hubert Humphrey may be taken to indicate, it suggests a sound foreign policy for the U.S. under any circumstances or Presidential Administration.

Coming October 6th

SR's Annual

Fall Book Issue

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NEW AND UNUSUAL

CHRISTMAS CARDS

A new catalogue of the famous Metropolitan Museum of Art cards. Paintings from the Italian primitives to Cézanne and Seurat, medieval ivories and miniatures in precious colors, Byzantine enamels on gold, Renaissance angels, tapestries and embroideries in colored silks, Greek vase paintings, drawings and prints by Leonardo da Vinci, Rembrandt, Dürer, and Gauguin, and a festive variety of designs from Egypt, India, China, and Japan. ☆ The cards, printed in limited editions, under the direct supervision of the Museum, cost from 5 to 95 cents each. The catalogue – which also illustrates Museum jewelry and other unusual Christmas presents – will be mailed about September 1st.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art
255 Gracie Station, New York 28

Please send me the Museum's new catalogue of Christmas cards, 25 cents enclosed s6

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

if you ask...

who am I? do I create my own destiny? why am I here? where am I after death? what is meditation? is prayer helpful?

This Book is for You...

THE AGELESS WISDOM OF LIFE

by Clara M. Codd

A classic of simplicity, to be treasured as an expression of what life and daily experience may become when we have learned to look "with the eyes of the spirit upon the things of matter."

$2.50 271 pages

THE THEOSOPHICAL PRESS
Dept. R—Box 270
Wheaton, Illinois

(Catalog of theosophical books on request)

Joseph & Cleopatra

Continued from page 20

him I'll do it,' I said, 'for a million against 10 per cent of the gross.' My lawyer called back and shocked me by saying Walter Wanger and Fox had agreed!" In this manner, early in 1959, the era of the million-dollar star was inaugurated, a development that was subsequently to cause both ferment and revolt in the higher Hollywood echelons.

"I ARRIVED in England in February, 1961," said Mankiewicz, "where I found the script unreadable and unshootable. I looked at the twelve minutes of film already shot and could not see how they could be used. As for the sets—they were a disaster." ("He meant," a Fox spokesman explained, "that they were much too garish for his taste.") Mankiewicz talked to Skouras, who agreed to scrap script and sets, and for that matter most of the cast, with the exception of Miss Taylor. ("There was a difference of conception," the Fox man related politely. "Mankiewicz did not want to do an updated C. B. DeMille version, filled with ornate cat symbolism.")

The script discarded by Mankiewicz had evolved through a series of writers, including such highly reputable ones as Laurence Durrell and Nigel Balchin. "I read Durrell's version," Mankiewicz said, "but knew it would not play dramatically. I began work on a long outline, which involved a historical and psychological approach, utilizing all the sources I could find, from Plutarch to Weigall."

Mankiewicz also assembled a cast which included Rex Harrison (Caesar), Richard Burton (Antony), Kenneth Haigh (Brutus), Roddy MacDowell (Octavian), Pamela Brown (the High Priestess), and Hume Cronyn (Cleopatra's advisor, Sosigines). "In other words," he said, "a cast of important players."

Then came Miss Taylor's nearly fatal illness. The dismantled sets had been reshipped to Rome for reassembly and redecoration according to Mankiewicz's stringent tastes. ("We'll never use spectacle for the sake of spectacle," was his pronouncement.) But the illness and subsequent lengthy recuperation changed the Rome schedule, which had been planned to begin in April, 1961.

"I next heard," Mankiewicz went on, "that we would shoot in California. I went to California, still working on the script, with the help of Ranald MacDougal, who wrote what we term a planning version from my outline, which had grown to 125 pages. Plans changed again; it was now definite for Rome, starting September 25. Miss Taylor would be ready and the sets would be ready, so they said. As for the shooting script, there was no choi but to write it as I directed."

Mankiewicz does not type, nor can he dictate. He wrote the 350 pages of the shooting script in longhand, always managing, as a writer, to keep at least a day ahead of himself as a director. "For ten months," he told me, "I left my hotel for dinner perhaps once a month, and never on Sundays." Disaster struck again when the vaunted autumn weather of Rome capriciously turned rainy and windy. Outdoor work was rescheduled for spring. "The constant starting and stopping," he said, "the continual need to get things built overnight sent costs skyrocketing. A project of this kind can't be controlled without the most thorough and consistent planning."

And what was the script he had written? Combine the events that take place in "Antony and Cleopatra," in "Julius Caesar," and in "Caesar and Cleopatra," and we will have, I was told, a rough idea of the sweep of the Mankiewicz version. Cleopatra, we will learn, was in Rome at the time of Caesar's assassination. "There are sources to support this supposition," said Mankiewicz.

AS FOR the general style of the film: "A literate spectacle," he said. "I have tried to avoid what might be called spectacle dialogue, that is, the pseudoarchaic combined with imitation Shakespeare. But I couldn't use contemporary idiomatic speech, either. I came across what seemed to me the proper key and was able to proceed." He confessed himself nearly baffled by the problem of Antony's oration over the body of Caesar: "I wasn't going to try to battle Shakespeare. The crowd noises will drown Antony out and you can decide for yourself what words he's using."

Mankiewicz ended with the hope that 'it will be a beautiful film to watch, and a good one to hear. The spoken word in film assumes for me the same importance as in the theatre. The film, however, has the advantage over theatre in that it can bestow exclusivity on the actor."

He left me to puzzle that one out. He still had vast problems on his mind, principal among them that of boiling down the five and one-half hours he had shot to a neat three and three-quarter hours. As for getting the $3 million back, he was more than willing to leave that problem to the board of directors at 20th Century-Fox, and welcome to it. "It turned into a long fifteen weeks," he said.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

EDUCATION IN AMERICA

Education Editor: PAUL WOODRING

Associate Education Editors: JOHN SCANLON, JAMES CASS

GUEST EDITORIAL
By Virginius Dabney **43**

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR **44**

GOLDEN DAYS FOR INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS
By Claude M. Fuess **46**

FUTURE LEADERS OF AFRICA
By John F. Melby and Duane Ray Burnor **49**

REPORT CARD
By John Scanlon **52**

THE TALENTED BLIND
By Burnham Carter **53**

COLLEGE FACULTY SALARIES
1961-1962 **55**

WHILE SCHOOL KEEPS
By James Cass **56**

THE EDITOR'S BOOKSHELF **58**

BOOK REVIEW
"The American College and University: A History," by Frederick Rudolph.
Reviewed by John Walton **59**

NEW BOOKS **60**

This monthly supplement is sponsored by the Fund for the Advancement of Education, which has prepared its contents in cooperation with the staff of Saturday Review. The editors of SR *retain responsibility for the material appearing in this supplement. Correspondence regarding manuscripts or editorial content should be addressed to: Editor, Education Supplement, Saturday Review, 530 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, N.Y.*

With All Possible Speed

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Virginius Dabney, author of this editorial, is the editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and a holder of the Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing. SR asked him to comment on the current situation in Prince Edward County, Virginia, where the public schools have been closed since 1959.*

PRINCE Edward County should open enough of its public schools next month to take care of all children of both races who wish to attend them. It should do so not only with all deliberate speed, but with all possible speed.

This county in Virginia's "black belt" was one of the original defendants in the cases decided by the United States Supreme Court when it handed down its school decision of 1954. That decision came as a severe shock to the county, for the vast majority of its white citizens felt that mixed schools would not be in the best interests of either race. The county has been trying for eleven years, by strictly legal means, to avoid the impact of that decision. It has just about exhausted all the available legal devices.

The State of Virginia recognized in 1959, when its own Supreme Court outlawed the "massive resistance" policy, that further delay on its part would be useless. Having come to the end of the list of legal alternatives, it bowed to the order of the court. Without the least violence or disorder, it opened previously all-white schools in several communities to a limited number of Negroes.

Prince Edward's Board of Supervisors and School Board should begin preparations at once to make public education available to both white and colored boys and girls. The 1,500-odd colored children in the county have been without public schools for the past three years. This situation must not be permitted to continue. It seems probable that the great majority of white Virginians, despite their strong aversion to integration, are unwilling to have the plight of these children on their consciences any longer.

U.S. District Judge Oren Lewis, in a memorandum opinion handed down July 26, directed the county school board to submit plans by September 7 for getting the schools open. Admittedly there is a real question as to how public education can be financed in the county, because the tax rate for the current fiscal year, which makes no provision for financing public schools, cannot now be changed.

It would seem, however, that financing can be found, given a sufficient desire toward that end. If the county cannot handle the matter, the state should come to its aid. Governor Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., should call a special session of the General Assembly, if necessary.

Various questions as to the legal position of Prince Edward County remain to be answered, especially in the event that it does not open its public schools. For example, can a federal court enjoin a Board of Supervisors to assess taxes and appropriate funds against the wishes of those who would pay the taxes? Also, can a federal court enjoin the State of Virginia from operating public schools in all other political subdivisions, if one county refuses to open its schools? The foregoing question is pertinent

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

because Virginia's Constitution says: "The General Assembly shall establish and maintain an efficient system of public free schools throughout the State."

White leaders in Prince Edward County offered to help Negro leaders in raising funds to open a school for colored pupils, similar to that operated for whites by the Prince Edward Foundation, and built with private contributions. The Negro leaders refused because they felt that the plan was intended to circumvent the orders of the federal courts.

Judge Lewis ruled that tuition grants of public money could not be used by the foundation to aid in financing its school, so long as public schools were not open in the county. He pointed out that the Virginia system is based on "freedom of choice," but that such freedom could not exist in the county while its public schools were closed.

A total of 8,515 Virginia children of both races received state and local tuition grants, totaling over $2 million, during the school year just ended. The number of Negroes who attended public schools with whites in Virginia during that same year was about 535.

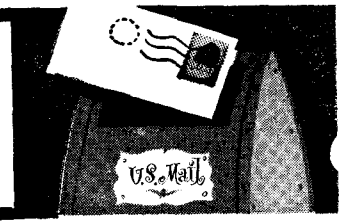
Judge Lewis implied that if the county's public schools remain closed, the entire tuition grant system of Virginia may be in serious jeopardy. Thus there is an eminently practical argument for opening those schools, plus the moral and ethical argument that the Negro children there should not be without public schooling any longer.

IT should be pointed out that, in the event the public schools are opened, nearly all the white children in the county probably will continue attending their private, segregated school.

Understanding of events in Prince Edward over the past eleven years must proceed from the premise that any plan for racially mixed schools in a Southern county where the races are about equal in numbers is strongly opposed by the whites, and that it shakes the long-established customs of such a county to their foundations. This should be more readily understood in the North and West, now that the tidal wave of Negroes flowing into those regions has caused enormous educational, economic, and social problems.

Opinion concerning the desegregation of the races is changing gradually in many areas of the South, but in the "black belt" counties, such as Prince Edward, the change is proceeding slowly. Nevertheless, the time has come when it appears that public opinion in Prince Edward will reluctantly accept the opening of the public schools to both races. That opening should not be delayed. —VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

Letters to the Editor



THE POOR JUNIOR HIGH?

HURRAH! The Junior High students are finally making the press. I'm a brand new teacher and will be teaching a group of them art this fall, and I love 'em. I do think the reading public needs to learn more about our junior high people, and more articles like Mauritz Johnson, Jr.'s "School in the Middle" [*SR*, July 21] would do the job. Maybe we could get more and better junior high teachers.

JODY KENNEDY.
Warrensburg, Mo.

HAVING TAUGHT in elementary school, high school, and college before being appointed last fall to a junior high school, I read Mauritz Johnson's excellent article with considerable interest. The junior high school teacher I have met is a quasi-counselor who deals with youngsters who are seeking identities (and possibly knowledge as well), a subject matter specialist who is confronted with a class 295 minutes vs. the senior high school teacher's 210, a secretary who keeps a multitude of records, and a master of the instant lunch (twenty-minute lunch period).

The good junior high teachers are the shock troops who keep the groves of academe grassy for Euclid, Shakespeare, and senior high school teachers.

HENRY B. MALONEY, Head,
Language Arts Department,
Burroughs Junior High School.
Detroit, Mich.

THANK YOU for publishing Mauritz Johnson, Jr.'s penetrating article. He has presented the complex problems of the junior high in a simple and direct manner.

Most people not associated directly with the junior high do not realize the tremendous work that is being done in this area. I can appreciate Mr. Johnson's keen observations very much because I taught in the junior high for seven years not too long ago. Fortunately, the Racine system in which I taught was sensitive to the problems discussed by Mr. Johnson, and the administration and junior high faculty worked together in committees and workshops to improve the curriculum and teaching methods for the Racine junior highs.

MRS. ARDIS A. CHERKINIAN.
Racine, Wis.

CERTAINLY the teacher is more important than the curriculum in any school. We readily entrust our children to a good teacher with a poor curriculum. A teacher who knows his subject matter will establish a curriculum to meet the individual needs of his class.

Apparently the middle school teacher is as unique as his students, however. Often he is paid as an elementary teacher but required to specialize as a secondary teacher. His articulation between either the elementary school or the high school is generally poor. Frequently his views about curriculum are ignored by overpaid supervisors, curriculum consultants, and administrators. His teaching load is rarely equalized with that of senior high teachers. In brief, he is an educational freak.

Perhaps it is not a "curricular lobotomy" that is necessary to correct the junior high school's malady but a *teacher* lobotomy.

RICHARD G. LIMBAUGH.
Palmdale, Calif.

CREDIT LINE

THE LAST ISSUE [*SR*, July 21] gives me credit for having described the American university as "an agglomeration of entities connected only by a common plumbing system."

Although I did refer to this description in an address I made last fall at the annual meeting of the American Council on Education, I do not lay claim to being its author. I am not sure who originated it, but I think it was my friend Clark Kerr of the University of California.

LOGAN WILSON,
President,
American Council on Education.
Washington, D.C.

PH.D's FOR HAWAII

A RECENT ARTICLE in your magazine by Richard Fowler [*SR*, June 16] pictured a map of the United States. As a resident of Hawaii, I was perturbed that he included only forty-eight states. Where were Alaska and Hawaii? Perhaps the article was authored prior to the admission of these two states. If not, I hope Dr. Fowler did not intentionally leave out that portion of the United States.

We in Hawaii and, I am certain, those in Alaska would like to be on that great map. Unless we are given that recognition, mainlanders will always consider us territories or, at any rate, below state level.

HANAKO KUSHI GRIGSBY.
Honolulu, Hawaii

SUPREME COURT DECISION

I THINK THE JUSTICES of the Supreme Court who ruled the recognition of God unconstitutional should be asked to resign, and if they do not, they should be impeached.

The decision rendered by the Supreme Court is an insult to the majority of people in this country who believe in and pray to a Supreme Being whether they be Jew, Catholic, Protestant, Buddhist, Hindu, Moslem, or other. There are children in the public schools who will never hear of

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this Being unless some reference is made to It . . . call it what you will. "God" is as good a name as anything else.

The Supreme Court has set the stage for a return to paganism: the ideal condition under which the seeds of Communism can flourish. Whether this was intended or not is inconsequential; there is only a fine line between American stupidity and planned Communism.

EDITH A. AYNES.

Clifton, N.J.

ONE POINT NOT MENTIONED in the article about the U.S. Supreme Court decision [*SR*, July 21] concerning the official New York State school prayer is that people who want the prayer a part of classroom instruction are probably the same ones who have handed over many other parental responsibilities to public school teachers.

DONALD NEGARD.

Owen, Wis.

AX-GRINDERS

WHILE I APPRECIATE the distinction of the lengthy review accorded my book, "The Ax-Grinders" [*SR*, June 16], there are several matters I would like to set straight.

Your rather extensive criticism seems to reduce to two main points, and with respect to both I feel you have misread the book. First, you seem to think that I have rolled all educational critics into a single, ungainly lump and condemned all equally and for the same reasons. For other readers, I trust the book will make its own case that such is not my view.

The second object of complaint is that I attack the "ax-grinders" on the shaky grounds of an assessment of their motives. Here again, I respectfully plead not guilty, and would refer you to the book for an explicit denunciation of such practice. Since a preoccupation with the motives of educational critics is quite clearly rejected in the book (and, incidentally, for precisely the good reasons you state), the charge that I build my case on motives involves a curious paradox: you can claim I am motives-gazing *only* by looking into my own! Thus you seem to have hoisted yourself on your own very effective petard.

Such misinterpretations as those expressed in the review could result from reading "The Ax-Grinders" in worn-out terms. When the post-World War II criticism of schools began in earnest, there was a fair amount of mud slinging on both sides. It is in these terms, of the discussion of fifteen years ago, that you seem to have read my book. There is a great deal more to be said about educational critics than the simple *ad hominem*, and it is this which the book tries to say. If the educational conflict is to be resolved, we will have to reject the notion that *either* we deal only with the charges, *or* we wallow in the *ad hominem*. If they have done no more, the past fifteen years have shown that neither of these approaches is adequate to narrowing that "tragic gulf" separating schoolmen from their critics. At this point, the first step can be no more—and no less—than an agreement as to the procedures which must govern the debate. It was to show the necessity and nature of

(*Continued on page* 60)

A Letter to the President

President John F. Kennedy
The White House
Washington 25, D.C.

My Dear Mr. President:

I know that I am addressing the busiest man in the land; but a year or so ago you were kind enough to write me a gracious letter, saying that you had read some of my books; so I am venturing to hope that this letter may come under your eyes. It deals with a subject of vast importance, one which may affect our human condition for centuries to come. I will make my statement brief.

During my sixty-eight years as a professional writer—beginning at age fifteen—I have had to do with the spelling of the English language. I have learned it reasonably well, so my trouble is not a personal one; but as a man of humane feelings I think of the millions of children who come into our primary schools every year, as well as the tens of millions of foreigners who wish to adopt our language and make it into a world language. It is, of course, of the greatest interest to us that they *should* do it; but the chaos of our spelling makes the task one of unimaginable difficulty. No one can figure how large a portion of time and study of both children and foreigners is wasted on this futility; but half the study time would be a reasonable guess. This means that simplified and systematized spelling would make the learning of our language twice as easy as it is, and so twice as useful to the world. . . .

You and I have possessed the English-American language almost from infancy, and we take its spelling as a matter of course. It requires a definite effort for us to look back upon our early blunders and gropings in this jungle of inconsistencies. We were told that they were our fault; but more often than not they were the fault of our "mother tongue." The multiplicity and absurdity of these faults would take a volume to list. . . .

I have in my mind one sentence—I cannot recall whether I read it somewhere or made it up myself. It contains five words which are spelled with the same endings, but the endings are pronounced differently: "A rough cough and a hiccough plough me through." So there are five different ways you can read the sentence, and you can throw any company into "stitches" by reciting: "A ruff cuff and a hiccuff pluff me thruff," or "A roo coo and a hiccoo ploo me throo," and so on. But to a foreigner these problems are not funny; he finds it hopeless to disentangle them, and may give up in disgust and go home to his native tongue. But your grandchildren and my great grandchildren cannot do that; they have to learn thousands of exceptions to spelling rules, and all their lives have to know that if they slip up with a written or spoken word, they will be taken for illiterate. Their task is harder than the foreigner's; we make allowances for him.

What I invite you to do will require very little of your time, and will immortalize your name as much as if you had written the Declaration of Independence. Select a group of scholars who have studied the problems of spelling reform and have advocated it, give them a staff and the necessary funds, and commission them to lay out a program for a minimum reform of orthography within a reasonable time. There will follow, of course, world-wide discussion and controversy, which is all to the good, for it is the process of preparing the public mind for a world-wide change. When the commission submits its program, put it into effect in public printing, and in your own and other official statements. The newspapers cannot refuse to print them; and a bit later they will have to follow the new ways. It will not be long before the public gets over the shock, and realizes the nightmare from which it has been wakened.

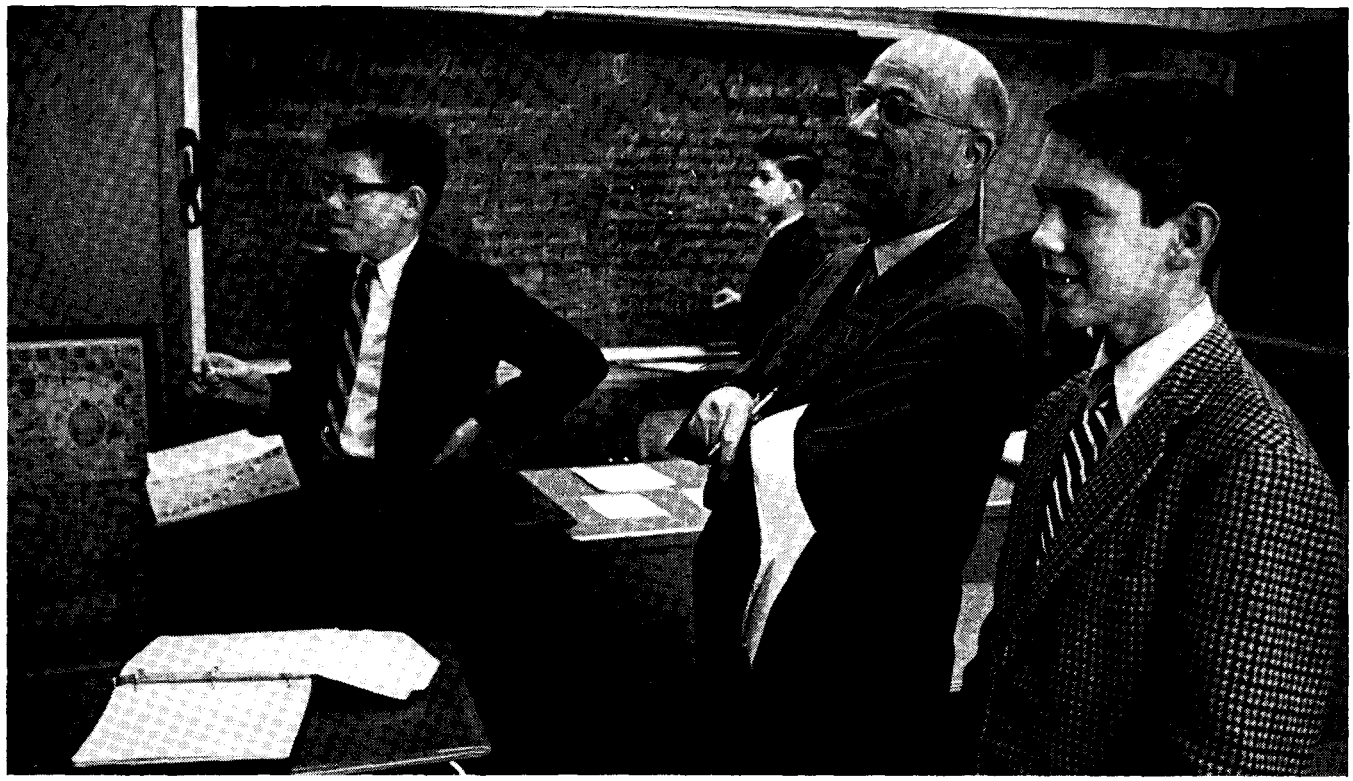
There is nobody in the land who can do this job but you, Mr. President; and there is little chance that you could do anything else that will give such benefit to the human race. It is clear that English may become the future international language; and nothing can stand in the way but the fantastic absurdities, the chaos and disorder, which have come down to us from the ignorance of the past centuries in which our language was formed.

That is all; except to offer my sincere congratulation upon the courage and hope which you have so far given to the people of our land.

Sincerely,
UPTON SINCLAIR

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Sinclair has received an encouraging reply from the White House and is pursuing the idea further.*

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



—*Hanson Carroll.*

"They would like to feel that their only real aristocracy is that of the intellect."

GOLDEN DAYS FOR INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

By CLAUDE M. FUESS, *Headmaster Emeritus, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts.*

At a recent conference of heads of American independent schools with business executives, after the schoolmasters had finished lauding their own institutions, one audacious industrialist rose and politely opened his heart: "I have listened with keen interest to this defense of private secondary education. Now I would like to ask one simple question. Suppose, gentlemen, a catacylsm should suddenly eliminate all the schools you represent. Do you honestly believe that it would be worth while rebuilding them for the good of the nation? And if you do, won't one of you please tell us why?"

This was a direct, searching query which deserved—and received—a clear, nonevasive, unrhetorical answer. Virtually every schoolmaster in the room was hoping for, and was in need of, financial support from American business like that which had already been given to higher institutions of learning. Each school undoubtedly felt that its record made it deserving of such support. Most of the professionals in the group began promptly to marshal their arguments to meet this open challenge. That their immediate response was thoughtful, persuasive, and at times impassioned will not be doubted by those familiar with their problems. It must be added that they were speaking for only the best-known independent schools—perhaps fewer than 100 out of the more than 2,400 independent day and boarding schools in the country.

Nothing is to be gained by overstating the case for these independent schools. Sentimentality can never take the place of truth. But it may as well be said at once that their heads have a sincere and justified respect for what their counterparts in the public schools are accomplishing under difficult conditions, and that they work with them in a desire for improvement. In the Headmasters Association and on the College Entrance Examination Board, they serve together on committees, with the same problems and objectives to meet. The best independent schools and the best public schools are in the same boat, riding over the same tempestuous seas.

Let us admit at once that there are plenty of independent schools which, if suddenly destroyed, ought not to be rebuilt. But the industrialist who asked the question at the conference could have answered it, indeed did answer it, by his own attitude and conduct. That he and others like him answered in the affirmative and have been willing to contribute direct and indirect support to their chosen independent schools accounts for the fact that these

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

institutions have never before "had it so good."

That they have won the confidence of a steadily increasing clientage cannot be doubted. It is a rare campus on which some new building, a modern library or a covered hockey rink or a science laboratory, is not in process of construction, through money furnished by generous patrons. Development funds and expansion programs have helped to raise teachers' salaries and provide scholarships for gifted but needy students. More and better candidates for admission have resulted in more careful selectivity and a consequent improvement in the human material on and with which the instructors work. Every really good independent school has more qualified applicants than it can accept. Naturally the mood of all concerned is one of gratitude, hope, and a sense of responsibility. There was a time when independent schools—then called "private"—were loosely denounced as snobbish or merely fashionable. That period has gone by. Now they seem quietly to be taking their full share in educational change, *optimistically* defined as "progress."

Meanwhile our tax-supported schools have been under almost unceasing attack. Nobody has refrained from casting at them the first or the forty-first stone. They have been accused of "quackery," softness, inertia, radicalism, and general ineffectiveness. The editor of the Tulsa (Oklahoma) *Tribune* wants us all to raise hell about them. The thorough investigations of James B. Conant and his associates have revealed some serious weaknesses in the system, and in enlightened localities an aroused citizenry has demanded and carried out reforms. These schools, on which so much of our culture depends, have been subjected to a searching ordeal, with charges and counter charges and subsequent confusion in the mind of the much-advertised "man in the street."

Why are the independent schools, once denounced as "exclusive," escaping similar contemporary blasts of criticism? Certainly not because they have achieved perfection. Every one of them is conscious of its own deficiencies, even while behaving nonchalantly under casual inspection. Perhaps this acute sensitivity has been their salvation, for in education, as in bodily disease, an early and accurate diagnosis often shows the way to cure. To their credit, the best of our independent schools have wisely tried to anticipate and thus to disarm hostile attacks.

Unlike local public high schools, independent boarding schools are always in competition with rival institutions in other sections and cannot afford to relax their vigilance, just as one professional football team must watch the maneuvers of all others in the same league. If one of them, for example, is conscious of its inadequate gymnasium or outmoded science department, it is in a constant state of worry until the situation can be remedied.

THE New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has for some years sponsored a program of "visitation" of its own member institutions, both public and private. But no investigation from any outside source could possibly be as thorough as that to which every reputable independent school subjects itself from term to term. It simply has to do this to maintain its standing. If there is any appreciable drop in the number of applicants for admission, somebody promptly probes into possible causes. If there is a falling-off in the percentage of seniors accepted at Ivy League colleges, the headmaster asks "Why"? and a faculty committee gets into action. Our leading independent schools thus subject themselves habitually to a more exacting scrutiny than any group of citizens could give to the public high school which their children attend. In comparing notes with one another, independent schools doubtless take good care not to confess too much. Nobody ever discloses all his sins. But they are actuated by a passion for improvement, an ambition not to be preceded or surpassed in any approach to reform.

In so doing, they have an advantage over the public school in that they can move more rapidly and decisively in correcting defects. Since each independent school is its own arbiter and not bound to the slow motion of legislative procedure, it can settle its own personnel problems without waiting for outside approval. A resolute head, assisted by faculty advisors and cooperative trustees, can often make a necessary decision in a few hours. Moreover an independent school can rid itself of the unfit, either in the student body or on the teaching staff, with a speed which sometimes averts disaster.

"Uncle Horace" Taft, the genial one-man founder of a well-known school, used to tell the story of the old-time pedagogue who started his own private rural academy. Shortly after it opened, a pupil so much annoyed the master by his misconduct that the latter said, "If you do that again, I'll send you home!" The boy tried the same trick the next day and to his astonishment was summarily ejected. This brought in the student's father, a near-by farmer, who argued and pleaded in his son's behalf, getting more and more violent. At last he burst out, "As far as I can see you expect to do what you damned well please with this school." The pedagogue blinked, but replied, "Sir, your language is coarse and your manners are offensive, but you have grasped the idea!"

Extreme despotism of this kind is, of course, rare, and it has become axiomatic that absolute power is corrupting. But the story, however apocryphal, does illustrate what an

—*Alan Grant © Time, Inc.*

"The leading schools are acutely sensitive to any charge of racial or religious bigotry."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

independent school head can do in an emergency. In a public school system faculty incompetence unsullied by crime is difficult to dislodge or discard; but a private school instructor who neglects his duties and becomes dead wood at forty can somehow be eased out without instituting legal proceedings. An independent school can also establish an informal but workable merit system for rewarding teachers who show exceptional skill and resourcefulness. It can thus escape the mediocrity which so often follows in the wake of teachers' unions.

Even well-informed people do not always realize the significant changes which have taken place in what are generally regarded as conservative independent schools since World War I. No longer can they be accused of being "stuck fast in yesterday." The new discoveries in the field of educational psychology in the 1920s and 1930s, many of them reflected in the policies of the College Entrance Examination Board, led its members to modify their policies and programs. Because of their freedom of action, the independent schools, once converted, could move with more than deliberate speed, and they were accordingly among the first to implement the new theories.

Among the most significant of the innovations was the sorting out of students on the basis of their aptitudes and potentialities. Surveys of the situation led a few of the more forward-looking private schools to adopt the new "Intelligence Tests" as criteria for forming "Fast Divisions" for the benefit of intellectually superior pupils who wished to progress, and could progress, faster and farther than their mates. An inevitable corollary was the organization of "Slow Divisions" for those less gifted and ambitious. Such "ability groupings" have now become normal procedure in many independent schools.

This innovation was accompanied, quite logically, by the adoption of a "Conference System" in which small sections of twelve to fifteen pupils sat informally around a table, like the directors of a bank, with the instructor leading the discussion. At Exeter, this was called the "Harkness Plan" after the philanthropist who supplied the necessary money. It was revolutionary in that it was a final repudiation of the rigid recitation method which had long been accepted as gospel in American schools. Clearly it was a positive answer to critics who had been complaining that teacher and pupils were too far apart. Obviously this "Conference System," involving large additions to the faculty, was too expensive for any but relatively rich schools. Those commentators who have questioned its efficiency have usually been motivated more by envy than by disbelief. Public school principals have adopted it to the fullest extent possible within the budget.

OTHER illustrations of independent school leadership are readily available. In the 1950s three of the larger private schools, in cooperation with Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, sponsored an "Advanced Placement Program," under which qualified students could take examinations giving them credit, on admission to college, for some freshman courses, and thus enabling them to earn a college degree in a shorter period. In 1956, this Program was used by 104 schools for 1,229 students. In 1961, it was employed by 1,126 schools and 13,283 students. Plainly it met a very real need. It is now being used extensively by public as well as by independent schools; but it is important to note that it was originated by private schools which were able to consult with college officials, make quick decisions, and develop a workable program without much delay.

Recognizing that to face new emergencies education is expected to throw off the dead hand of the past, independent schools now compete with one another in discovering appealing ways of meeting modern needs. Curricular innovations invading all the traditional knowledge areas are being advertised in catalogues. David Mallery, in his "New Approaches to Education, A Study of Experimental Programs in Independent Schools," has printed a list of current projects covering more than thirty impressive pages. Among the fields especially emphasized are spoken modern languages (including Russian and Chinese), international problems, fresh methods in mathematics and science, and television. A few enterprising schools have even undertaken teacher training, with notable success. Indeed the more flexible independent schools have unreluctantly accepted experimentation as another of their privileges.

Some of the well-endowed independent schools have also won deserved praise because of their unremitting insistence on a decent salary scale for teachers on every level. The recent generous endowment by the Donner Foundation of instructorships in certain selected schools has had a salutary impact on all secondary education. These private schools have been the recipients of an industrial generosity based on a respect for their accomplishment. Here again, in the matter of salaries, private and public schools can support, and have supported, one another.

If independent schools are today less vulnerable because of alleged "snobbishness," this is because they are doing everything in their power to avoid this sin. They would like to feel that their only real aristocracy is that of intellect. Unquestionably the policy of admitting applicants primarily for their demonstrated intelligence and of offering financial assistance to brilliant but indigent candidates has helped to eliminate the opulent "play boy" and the Social Register drone. A school which more than one-third of the pupils are receiving financial aid towards their education and in which no student is actually paying the full budgeted tu-

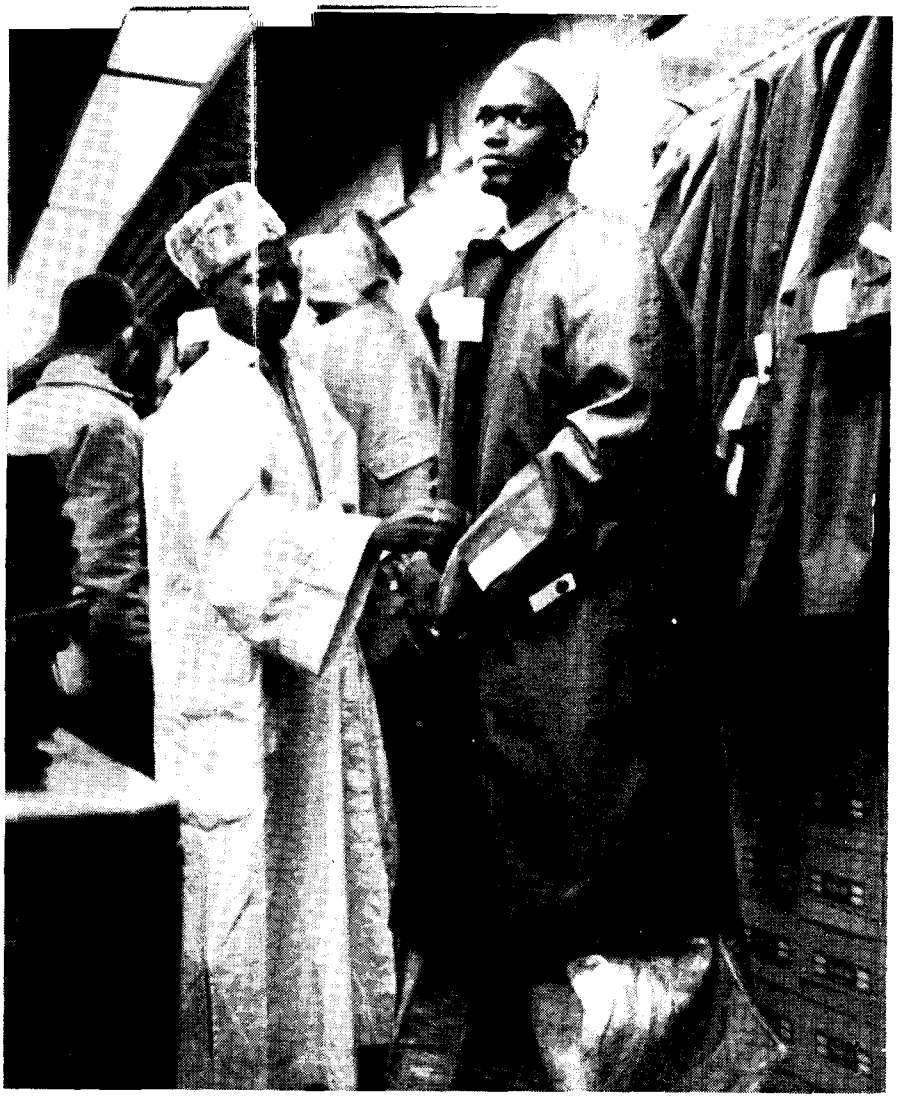
(*Continued on page 63*)

—*Hanson Carroll.*

"A school in which more than one-third of the pupils are receiving financial aid can hardly be regarded as 'exclusive!'"

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FUTURE LEADERS OF AFRICA



"Many Africans find they are accepted if they wear their national dress, but rejected in American clothes."

By JOHN F. MELBY, *Foreign Student Advisor, University of Pennsylvania, and* DUANE RAY BURNOR, *Survey Associate of the Johnson Foundation-Institute of International Education African Student Study.*

ALMOST 2,000 foreign students in the United States call Africa—south of the Sahara and north of the Union of South Africa—home. They all share two things which distinguish them from other foreign students:

First, the color of their skins automatically brings them into personal contact with American racial discrimination to a degree no longer known by even darker-hued students from other countries.

Second, the pitifully small number of educated people in these new countries of Africa and the speed with which they have achieved independence make these students immediately of far greater importance politically than is true of those from any other part of the world. It is anything but rare to find Africans in *high places*, from prime minister on down, of an age at which many an American has not yet completed his professional schooling. Every African studying in this country will become active in the public affairs of his own country the moment he lands on home shores. Indeed, some were active before coming here and even continue participation in regular correspondence with those presently in power. Even more of them, although deeply grateful for the opportunity of obtaining an education, wish they could be home because events there are moving so rapidly they feel they are missing something important.

It would belabor the obvious to do more than suggest the importance of the attitudes toward us of these students. In the United Nations alone, these new sovereign voices have importantly changed the balance of power. What is their American experience?

To find some of the answers, the University of Michigan recently conducted a study on behalf of the Johnson Foundation and the Institute of International Education. Roughly 1,000 students answered written questionnaires, and more than 100 were personally interviewed in all kinds of colleges and universities across the country. Academic advisors, admissions officers, and foreign student advisors were also questioned. As the vast amount of collected information was processed and correlated, the staff working at the International Center in Ann Arbor was alternately amused, shocked, and enraged as the facts contradicted impressions and exposed misconceptions long held by educators, clergymen, and government officials—and revealed the amount of fantasy in our traditional "image of Africa."

It may come as something of a disappointment to many people that the survey showed the American experi-

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Most Africans come to the United States with high expectations of a warm welcome and a community of interests."

ence of the Africans to be, in many respects, quite like that of other foreign students, with the same problems and accomplishments in academic life, social adjustment, outside activities, living conditions, and money. But, of course, their cultural background makes them react to the experience in different ways than do Americans and Europeans.

There were many parallels with American students, which only suggests that all mankind is afflicted with the same problems and ills, and generally succeeds or fails in solving them in comparable fashion. Since, however, all human beings are happily not just so many peas in a pod, the study brought out, starkly, a few facts which should be deeply disturbing to all Americans who have any concern for the nation's future and reputation.

All these particular facts in one way or another relate to the still uncured cancer of racial prejudice in American society. And not all these facts were by any means what might have been anticipated. Almost every African arrives on American shores abundantly aware that there is a problem and that sooner or later it will touch him, but the picture he has of it varies from the grotesque to the soberly realistic. The degree of trepidation and emotion with which he approaches the problem is noteworthy. The African who has personally experienced severe discrimination at home, as in Kenya, is fearful, and his imagination can, on occasion, see it even where it does not exist. A Nigerian, who has not known it personally, can look at it with detached distaste as an ugly aspect of American life, even as an aspect in which some progress is being made and over which many Americans feel the same revulsion he does.

There is no need to repeat the familiar details of the discrimination the African finds. The daily press does that; it is the old story of restaurants, hotels, housing, public places, social events, and even churches—a special bewilderment since a high percentage of Africans have missionary backgrounds—so commonplace to Negro Americans, but with an uncomfortable difference. Many Africans find they are accepted if they wear their national dress, but rejected in American clothes. This happens even with fellow students. And they do not like it.

BUT there is another, and perhaps worse, shock. They are prepared for the South and find it amply lives up to its own advertising. They are not prepared for the discrimination, however subtle it may sometimes be, which they find elsewhere in the country. Even less are they prepared for the evidence that it is growing. Three quarters of those going to school in the North related experiences of discrimination in varying degrees, with only the other quarter claiming none or refusing to answer. Only twice as many of those in the South as in the North related many instances of trouble. There is perhaps no more damning accusation than that some Africans prefer a Southern school on the grounds that at least in the South you know where you stand and what to expect!

It must be assumed that every African will have at least one bad personal experience and will witness or hear of many more. The consequences of this treatment and the limited prospects of real improvement in the predictable future must inevitably raise the question of whether we have any right to let them come here unless we can somehow minimize the risks of personal exposure. This is not at all to suggest that the African will not survive the experience. He will, even if disenchanted and skeptical that idealistic American protestations have much relationship to practice. It is far less sure that the United States will survive the experience, because in another two or three decades the world will be an unpleasant place for a white minority, especially for Americans.

The most striking findings of the study, however, concern the relationship between Africans and Negro Americans. Although 18 per cent claimed no American friends of any description, 32 per cent said they had no Negro friends, and an equal number claimed only one to three. Nor was there any significant difference between Northern schools and Negro colleges in the South. In other words, three-fourths of the Africans have no meaningful relationships with Americans of their own racial origin. Actually, at Lincoln University, the oldest Negro college in America and among the best known in West Africa, the interviewer found such hostility and resentment between the two groups that he thought it best to stop seeking the reasons.

How does this sort of thing happen, and what does it mean? Most Africans come to the United States with high expectations of a warm welcome and a community of interests. Said one female student in a large Midwestern university: "I don't know what it is, but we don't see much of the Negroes. They try to stay separate and disregard their African ancestry. They can't understand the attention now paid to Africans and they don't know who to beware of—the whites or the Africans." One man in a Southern school said: "Generally, both groups look down on each other. I try to be friendly to American Negroes because I want to like them, but they don't return my feelings."

Although never voiced except in the most guarded words, such as these from the man in the South, there is undoubtedly some feeling among the Africans. They come from the more privileged groups in their own countries. Some of them must have some knowledge of the tragic circumstances under which the African was originally dragged here and of the degradation and deracination to which he was subjected. Furthermore, one ironic trend in Negro schools can only tend to confirm an unpleasant suspicion, unless his contacts are wider than seems generally to be the case.

As integration proceeds at the college level, the abler Negroes and those who can afford the higher costs are going to the better and previously all-white universities. Consequently, the students at Negro colleges tend to be the less well prepared and those too recently emerged from subsistence poverty to have had any real cultural background. In this context, the African is superior; and he would be less than human if he did not react accordingly. By the same token, the Ameri-

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

can would be less than human if he did not resent this attitude and feel bitter because he had been denied opportunities afforded others.

But what about the majority who go to school outside the South? Certainly there is no longer any university of any size or any fairly large community now which does not have Negroes whose education and cultural background should qualify them for any society in the world. And yet, the figures show only minimal contacts.

The reason seems quite as ironic as the one which keeps the two groups apart in the South. Apparently, the Negro, who feels superior to the African, knows just as little about Africa as does his white counterpart, and shares just as many of the stereotypes. One African at a Southern institution remarked rather ruefully: "American Negro students ask me if Africans eat each other, and they ask me if I ever wore clothes before I came to the United States. They seem to think I came naked to New York."

One girl at an Eastern college observed: "Negroes are more difficult to get along with than the American whites. They think they are lowering themselves if they associate with us." And a man in a large Eastern metropolitan area said: "American Negro men do not like Africans, but the women are more friendly. The men who are friendly are extreme racialists." More pointed was one man in the South who said: "Africans have a sincere liking for Negroes, especially before they come to the United States. American Negroes, even after years of education, think that Africans are apes and are too primitive to learn anything."

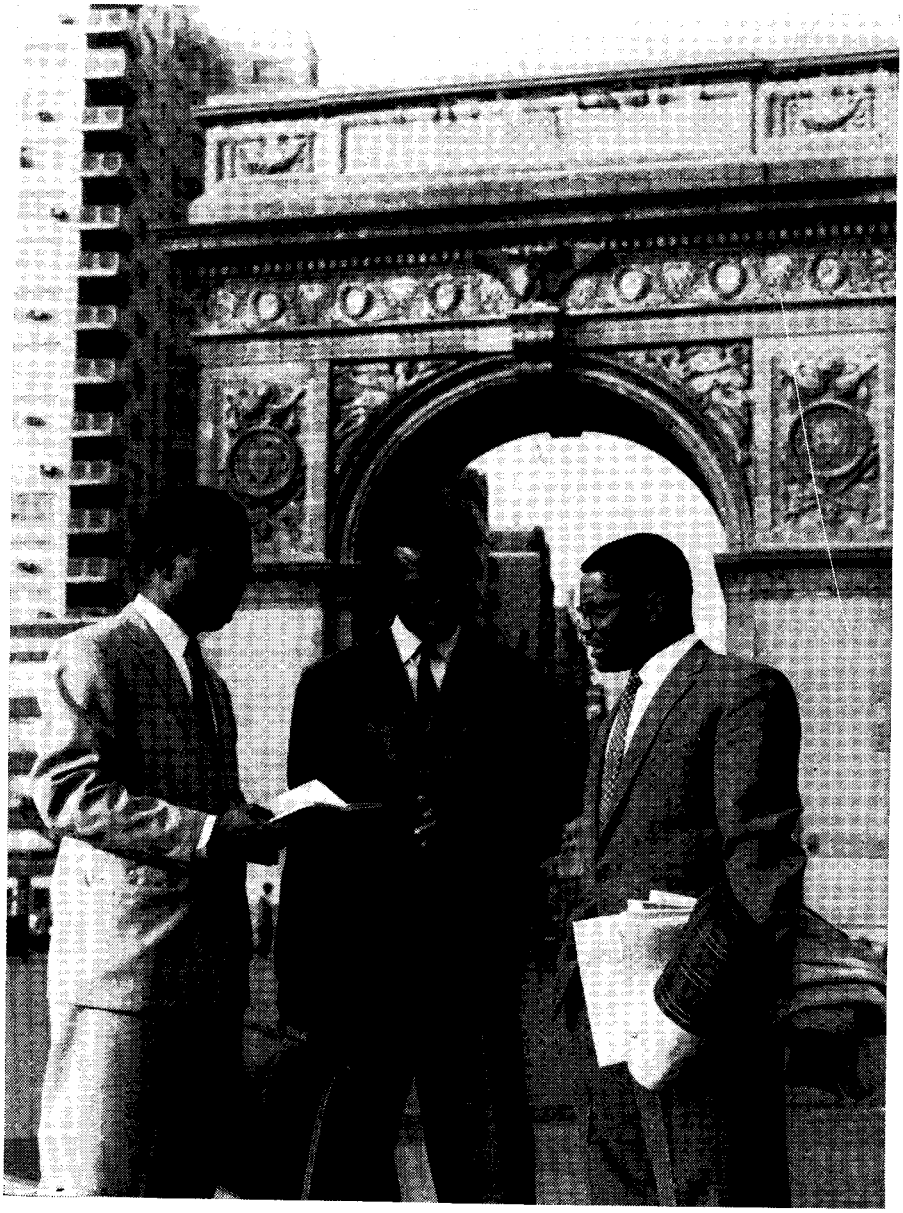
But with many of the American group there is probably more to the matter than plain ignorance. Where even among the educated the African image is nakedness and superstition, the prospect of meeting that image face to face could easily conjure up the feeling that he too came from something of the same sort; and the lively recollection of the abject condition into which slavery ground him can hardly be reassuring.

He may even know intellectually that all this is untrue, and still react emotionally, since in this country he still must walk the daily path of fear of insult and humiliation, and hence he prefers to withdraw within his own society. Even so, he could and should make more effort than he does. For better or worse, there is no African "Zionism" in America, except among the lunatic fringe of the Black Muslims and a minuscule number of intellectuals who do know Africa well.

Having said this, it is well to recognize that Americans, black and white, may very well have unwittingly fallen into one of the worst racist traps in America. Segregation argues that a dark skin and African ancestry, however remote, are the stigmas of inferiority. When people are puzzled that Africans and educated Negroes do not instinctively and happily walk arm in arm, are they not then at least unconsciously accepting the segregationist argument that a dark skin and a common ancestry create a community of interests, transcending all others? A century and more of the kind of slavery that Americans practiced, followed by a century of peonage for all except the smallest minority, can do a rather thorough job of obliterating all but the most elementary and atavistic of cultural memories. One African stated the matter succinctly: "Africans have been brought up in one culture, and American Negroes are victims of circumstances in another culture. . . ."

Even our semantics suggest we all have another step to go. We are Italian-Americans, Irish-Americans, Jewish-Americans, Catholic-Americans—but the African, even in his own usage, is still an American Negro. The fact is that, however lonely he may be made to feel in America, he is an American—or he is nothing. The African student, too, must realize this, or he runs the risk of another and equally unlovely form of racism.

It should hardly be necessary any more to point out that the world has become a village, and that as citizens of it, we would be well advised to behave accordingly. We also need to remember that, in the words of the Michigan study, "Two people must have more in common than skin color to become friends."

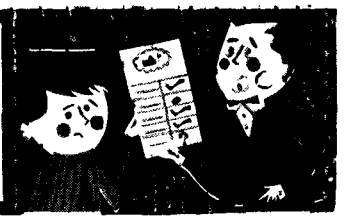


—*New York University.*

"Every African studying in this country will become active in the public affairs of his own country the moment he lands on home shores."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Report Card



MEMO TO VASSAR GIRLS. The Educational Supplement of the *Times* of London recently reprinted without comment the following quote from an article on "The Divinity Tutor and Sex Education" in a British publication: "One *can* control oneself," she claimed. "When my fiancé and I find ourselves near the danger-line we decide it is time for a cup of tea."

"AS MAINE GOES. . . ." At a special midsummer commencement held this month, Bowdoin College awarded master of arts degrees to sixteen candidates, two of whom were women—the first of their sex to receive earned degrees in the 168-year history of Maine's oldest college.

IN THE SHADE? Two Indianapolis high school girls recently claimed the ice-cube-tossing championship with a reported total of 4,027 tosses before the cube melted. Two Wisconsin boys had previously claimed the world's record with 4,019 tosses.

CHECKING UP ON JOHNNY. At the request of parents and teachers, the elementary schools of Hartford, Connecticut, will return this fall to an A-B-C-D system of marking. And the heading "Social Behavior" on report cards will be replaced by one with a nostalgic ring: "Conduct."

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE! Senator Philip A. Hart, Democrat of Michigan, an ardent supporter of federal aid to education, recently received this letter from a critical constituent:

"Dear Sen. Hart:

We have did so well with our system of public schools so far in our history that I do not think it is wise for you to temper with our formulae that we have used up to now. . . ."

FONNIX. The following notice was recently posted on the bulletin board of the Monterey Village elementary school in Tucson: 'CONGRATZ TO YOUSE STWDUNCE WICH GRADULATED.'

NONREPRESENTATIONAL IMPRESSIONISTIC. A seventh-grade art teacher in Atlanta who asked her students to create something out of materials usually found around the house was astounded at a painting submitted by one of the boys in her class. His explanation: "I took some plain old fishing worms and dipped them in paint. Then I took them out with tweezers and let them wiggle across a piece of plywood that I had painted white. Then I dipped the tweezers in the paint and flung the paint across the board."

"AND NOW A WORD ABOUT BRAND X." Beginning this fall, Pennsylvania State University will change the name of one of its courses from Advertising to Paid Propaganda.

HOWLERS ANONYMOUS. Teachers never cease to be amazed at the ingenuity their students display in answering test questions. We have published several examples in previous issues. Here is the latest batch, as reported by Bryan French of Agoura, California, in the *Phi Delta Kappan*. They were gleaned from sixth grade test papers.

Geography:

The general direction of the Alps is straight up.

Manhattan Island was bought from the Indians for $24 and I don't suppose you could buy it now for $500.

Science:

Q. Why do we not raise silk worms in the U.S.?

A. We get our silk from rayon. He is a larger animal and gives more silk.

Q. What happens when there is an eclipse of the sun?

A. A great many people come out look at it.

History:

Napoleon wanted an heir to the throne, but since Josephine was a baroness she could not bear children.

Queen Elizabeth was a fat woman. The demands of the Spanish ambassador she stoutly resisted.

When a Northern soldier could not go to the Civil War he sent a prostitute.

The Civil War was caused by Lincoln signing the Emasculation Proclamation.

Physiology:

The spinal column is a long bunch of bones. The head sits on top and you sit on the bottom.

To prevent head colds, use an agonizer to spray nose until it drops into your throat.

Language Arts:

Strategy is when you don't let the enemy know what you did with the ammunition but keep on firing.

Miscellaneous:

One of the main causes of dust is janitors.

The men who followed Jesus were called the twelve opposums.

—JOHN SCANLON.

University of the Future?

I BRING YOU an illustrative anecdote about one important and expensive professor whose only responsibility to his university was to teach a seminar for twelve students. As the semester opened, he discovered that even this responsibility was too great for the time available, and, as an important and expensive professor, he presented the problem to his dean, with the following suggestion. He would communicate to a tape recorder the knowledge which he wished his students to have during their semester with him, and each week in the classroom the tapes would be played. At the end of the semester he would hold an examination, grade the papers, and the teaching would have been accomplished in exactly the same way as before, without any more difficulty than were he present.

The dean agreed to the proposal, and the plan was set in motion. During the fourth week of the seminar, by accident the professor found himself suddenly free of outside entanglements and present on the campus on the day the class was to meet. Feeling that it might be only decent to go along to see how his students were progressing, he went to the appropriate class at the appropriate hour and opened the door. There on his desk at the front of the seminar room was the tape recorder transmitting its message, and there, on twelve chairs grouped around the front desk, were twelve tape recorders recording the professor. —*Harold Taylor, Centennial Lecture, U. of Denver, January 22, 1962.*

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE TALENTED BLIND

By BURNHAM CARTER, *National Director, Recording for the Blind.*

LAST May three students received scholastic achievement awards which were presented at the White House by Mrs. Lyndon Johnson. One, Nancy Bradley, was graduating B.A. from Denison University in the top 10 per cent of her class, with an A record and membership in Phi Beta Kappa; she had won a National Merit Scholarship to the University. Another, Janice Hattendorf, was graduating from the School of Law at Indiana University, Doctor of Jurisprudence, with grades of A-B and an average of 3.82 points out of a possible 4; in high school she had been on the Honor Roll for four years and was first in a class of 300. The third, Otis Stephens, was getting a Ph.D. in Political Science from the Graduate School of Johns Hopkins University, having previously been a member of Phi Beta Kappa at the University of Georgia.

The unusual thing about these three brilliant students was that all were blind—either from birth or from early childhood. They were representative, too, of the larger group of blind students in our schools who, despite their affliction, are today educating themselves for careers that demand great technical or professional knowledge.

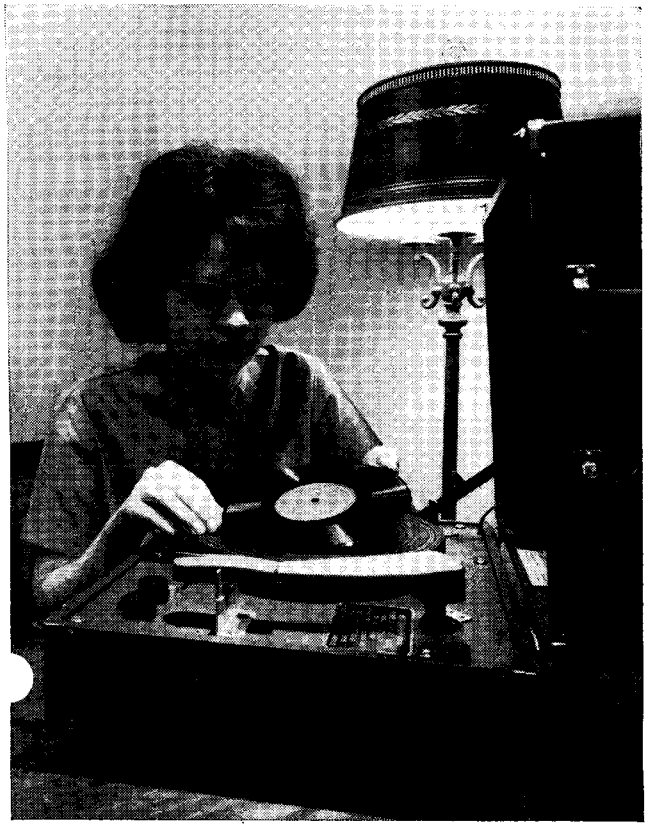
The total number of the blind in America is fortunately small—about 360,000, of whom half are sixty-five or over. There are about 1,100 blind students in college and approximately 1,000 in senior high school preparing for college, out of a total blind school enrollment of about 17,000.

THE number of college students and those preparing for college is small, but this is the group that represents what might be called the talented blind. For this group, it is now apparent, there is no field of study too difficult for them to undertake. Experience proves that blindness itself is not a barrier to the pursuit of knowledge, even in the most complicated and technical studies.

For example, one blind student got his Ph.D. at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he majored in higher mathematics and achieved one of the highest records known at that institution in recent years. He is now a member of the staff of MIT's famous Lincoln Laboratories.

But these blind students must have some means of access to the books which contain the knowledge they require.

Throughout history blindness has been almost a synonym for helplessness. For almost 3,000 years the blind man with the tin cup has been the unfortunate stereotype of blind people in the public mind. Happily, that symbol is being displaced, and the public attitude is changing. The change began—very slowly—with the invention by Louis Braille, in the early nineteenth century, of a system of raised dots in place of type, which the blind could translate with their fingertips. For the first time, the blind could read. But books in braille were bulky and expensive; and only a small percentage of blind people have ever learned the technique. In 1878, Thomas Edison, working on the phonograph, predicted that "Books may be read by the reader



"In 1878, Thomas Edison, working on the phonograph, predicted that 'books may be read by the reader . . . and the record of such books used by the blind.' "

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

. . . and the record of such books used by the blind."

In the 1930s this prediction was fulfilled when the Library of Congress developed its so-called Talking Books program, providing phonographs and general books free to the blind; the State and Federal rehabilitation services were expanded to become really effective in the training of the handicapped; and small groups here and there began to record textbooks as well. In 1951, Recording for the Blind, Inc., was established as a national private volunteer organization recording educational material on request for blind students anywhere in the country, free of charge.

AT long last blind people had the means to achieve independent and productive careers.

Recording for the Blind currently produces about 1,300 educational recordings a year in a total of around 8,000 copies. The selections are made by the student or his instructor. The books are recorded originally on tape by tested and trained volunteers, and are then transcribed to discs. By using the slow speed of 16-2/3 rpm, it is possible to get about an hour's reading on a disc. This year over 200,000 such discs will be produced.

The organization receives requests for between 1,600 and 2,100 recorded educational books every month. It has its own Central Library in New York City where by the end of the year there will be some 40,000 recorded educational books. There is no comparable collection anywhere in the world.

"Experience proves that blindness itself is not a barrier to the pursuit of knowledge, even in the most technical studies."

Recording for the Blind serves about 900 of the 1,100 blind college students in the country. It serves about the same number of blind adults. Because the demand has grown so fast—it has quadrupled in four years—RFB has had to cut down on its service to blind students in the lower schools: it now concentrates on the approximately 1,000 senior high school students preparing for college.

Obviously, the requirements for a reader in this program are not ordinary. RFB has about 2,000 volunteer readers, all of whom have had to take reading tests in order to qualify. Last year it tested 1,539 readers and accepted only 613. In this kind of program, readers not only have to have a reasonably pleasing voice with clear enunciation, but they must also be well educated and they must comprehend the material they are reading and express it in an intelligent manner. If it is an achievement for a blind student to grasp, hold, and analyze the elaborate equations of chemistry or physics or the highly technical formulae of modern books on logic, it is also an achievement for the reader to record such books.

COLLEGE graduates with a good liberal arts background or the equivalent can read general books—history, biography and English literature—but specialists are needed for the books of a specialized character—a lawyer for law, a doctor for medicine, a physicist for nuclear physics. Before the reading starts, the specialist must find a way to put into words the chart of the nervous system or a mathematical equation or a set of statistics. He must decide how to read footnotes so they will not interrupt the thought of the student. And even the best of readers must be monitored by another volunteer with another copy of the book—to make sure that the text is presented accurately and to prevent such typical fumblings as the one in which the reader referred to Theodore Roosevelt—a highly moral man—as one who was interested in "bust-trusting."

How well do the gifted blind perform with the recorded textbook? An encouraging answer came from a research project which RFB conducted under a grant from the U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. This required person-to-person, hour-long interviews with a cross-section of 366 blind college students. Of these, 21 per cent had an A average, 51 per cent a B average, 27 per cent a C average, and the balance, a little over 1 per cent, less than C. The record is probably a little better than that of a cross-section of students with sight.

These students used recordings and human readers in about equal proportion. The advantage of the human reader is that he is there for questions and for discussion. The disadvantages are that the method is expensive, since the human reader is usually paid; the reading may be of variable quality; the reader is not there at any moment when the student wants to study; he cannot be asked to repeat passages again and again. The recorded book is always available, can be played at any hour, and as often as the student likes; and it is free.

MOST of the blind college students in the survey were studying for professional careers, in the practice of which a great deal of reading is required. About two-thirds of them were preparing for teaching, social work, guidance or counseling. An additional ten per cent were preparing for the ministry, law, psychiatry, psychology, and speech therapy.

One of the noteworthy facts about this program is that it has an appeal only for those handicapped who are willing to try—who are prepared to make the enormous effort that a college education demands of the blind. No one obtains the recorded educational book for fun; he gets it only in order to work. In fact, the personal histories of these students are a dramatic affirmation of the human spirit.

Behind this program there is—consciously on the part of Recording for the Blind, unconsciously perhaps on the part of the blind student—a determination to break down the public concept of blindness as a necessarily disabling condition. Next to the handicap itself this public mistrust is the blind person's greatest problem. Notwithstanding their achievements, these gifted blind are acutely aware of the fact that the public does not yet believe in them. In the research survey most of them stated that their most serious problem was that of getting a job after they graduated from college. This diminished opportunity for employment is their loss; but it is also the loss of the employer; for he will seldom find, among the more fortunate college graduates whom he may hire, the same courage, determination, and industry.

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

Column Two should read: 5, 6, 20, 19, 8, 10, 4, 7, 13, 9, 3, 12, 11, 2, 16, 1, 17, 14, 15, 18.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

College Faculty Salaries 1961-1962

An increasing number of American colleges and universities offer substantial rewards for teaching, but there are still many instances of underpayment for the talents teachers are expected to bring to the classroom.

Median salary, all ranks, all institutions – $7,486

BY RANK

	Median Salary 1961-62	Increase Since 1959-60
Professors	$10,256	12.6%
Associate Professors	8,167	11.4
Assistant Professors	6,900	10.7
Instructors	5,582	9.6

BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION—ALL RANKS

PUBLIC

Municipal Universities	$8,297	3.2%
State Universities	7,899	10.7
Land Grant Colleges	7,823	12.0
Teachers Colleges	6,883	3.4
Other State Colleges	7,455	13.8
Public Junior Colleges	7,212	9.6

PRIVATE

Nonpublic Universities	$7,880	9.8%
Nonpublic Colleges		
Over 1000 students	6,793	11.3
500-999 students	6,216	10.2
Less than 500 students	5,760	15.6
Private Junior Colleges	5,074	7.7

IN ALL INSTITUTIONS ALL RANKS

				BUT			
2%	receive	more than	$15,000				
5.6%	receive	more than	12,500	21%	receive	less than	$6,000
17.4%	receive	more than	10,000	6%	receive	less than	5,000
39.8%	receive	more than	8,000	1%	receive	less than	4,000

SEX MAKES A DIFFERENCE . . .

Median Salary

All Men	$7,699
All Women	6,410

AND SO DOES GEOGRAPHY

Median, All Ranks

Far West	$8,107
New England	7,768
Middle States	7,764
Middle Atlantic	7,639
Northwest	6,997
Southwest	6,927
Southeast	6,658

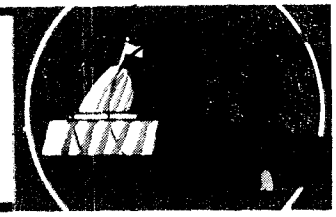
PERCENTAGE OF FACULTY MEMBERS IN EACH RANK

Professors	26.4%
Associate Professors	24.1
Assistant Professors	30.3
Instructors	19.2

Figures are from Research Report 1962-R2, Higher Education Series, National Education Association, and are based upon salaries of faculty members in about 900 degree-granting institutions and a smaller number of junior colleges. Salaries are for nine months' teaching.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

While School Keeps



U.S. COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION Sterling M. McMurrin last month submitted his resignation to the White House after about seventeen months in office. He plans to return to teaching at the University of Utah and, although the date on which his resignation will take effect was not announced, it is reported that he hopes to take up his teaching duties this fall.

Despite his short tenure in Washington, Dr. McMurrin will leave the imprint of his mind and personality on the agency he headed. Few men in education have spoken more bluntly about the weaknesses in American schools or worked more courageously to raise the level of teaching and learning in the nation's classrooms. Inevitably, not every one shared his vision of excellence in education. But the legion of his admirers will receive with profound regret the news of his intention to leave. The revolution he set in motion has made a promising start, but it is far from complete. And the need for change is no less acute than when he assumed office.

The responsibilities a U.S. Commissioner of Education must bear are heavy; the authority he wields is severely limited. The resulting frustrations must be acute—even for a philosopher. And the prospect of life on the campus is no doubt appealing.

The crucial question posed by the Commissioner's decision is whether we can afford any longer to define the nation's top job in education in such restricted terms. If creative men, totally committed to the cause of education, find it necessary to leave government service in order to get effective leverage on the educational establishment, the time has come to change the job rather than the man.

COOPERATION AMONG COLLEGES and universities is becoming more common as the pressures of space and money increase. Many kinds of alliances are worked out to achieve a variety of benefits for the cooperating institutions. Seldom, however, are the advantages of joint action more clearly apparent than in a new arrangement announced last month by the Carnegie Institute of Technology and neighboring Chatham College in Pittsburgh. Little Chatham, a college for women with about 500 students, is solely dedicated to the education of its students as human beings rather than as potential producers. It seeks to achieve its goal through constant improvement of an already fine liberal arts program. Sizable Carnegie Tech, on the other hand, has long been known for the quality of the technical and professional training it offers its 3,500 students, both men and women.

Beginning this fall, students at each institution will be allowed to enroll at the other school for courses not available on their own campus. Offerings at Chatham open to Carnegie Tech students will include the fields of philosophy, sociology, anthropology, political science, religion, and classical languages. Carnegie Tech will open to Chatham students courses in art education, economics, physics, mathematics, and computer operations. The new plan extends the reach of both schools, each of which has well-defined educational objectives which have been well served in the past and may be even better served in the future.

BRIGHT UNDERACHIEVERS in junior and senior high school, from "good" homes in "good" school districts, have been the object of a year-long experimental project of the University of Rochester College of Education and the West Irondequoit (N.Y.) Central School District. A report on the project, described briefly in these pages last winter (*SR*, February 17), has just been issued. Findings of the project will not delight parents of underachievers, but the analysis and recommendations may be helpful to them. A sampling of the findings:

On the underachieving student:

►His plight "results from a complex set of dissatisfactions" involving the child, his parents, and his teachers.

►Contrary to the common belief that he just doesn't care about his academic failures, he is deeply involved emotionally, and "his disappointments with himself, his parents, and his teachers are severe."

►Underachievers are strongly interested in sports and in the opposite sex, and find homework "discouraging."

►Few underachievers feel "any strong inner goal" or intense career interest, while members of the control group of "achievers" reveal great inner pressure to succeed, strong feelings of competition, and a need to feel superior. The "achievers" agree that their inner drive stems from their parents.

On the parents of underachievers:

►They tend to be dissatisfied with their own roles as parents, and are confused and "wavery" in dealing with their children.

►They are less realistic than other parents about their own needs. Their feelings of guilt about meeting their needs seems to result in confusion and in less firmness and consistency in dealing with their children.

►Underachievers revealed great conflict at home over their school work. They cited continuous parental "nagging, yelling, arguing, and actual physical punishment."

On the teachers of underachievers:

►They admitted that underachievers make them feel like "failures as teachers," and acknowledged strongly negative feelings about them, considering them "lazy, satisfied with doing just enough, selfish, unstudious, disdainful, lacking initiative."

Recommendations based on the data collected, prepared by a group of teachers, are not notably helpful to parents. They are concerned primarily with ways in which teachers can make classroom work "more interesting," provide support for the underachievers' "fading egos," and reduce their sense of alienation.

The uninitiated layman is likely to wonder whether a strong effort should be made to change the attitudes of all academic nonconformists. The question becomes even sharper in the light of the reasons given by the conforming achievers for their willingness to work for academic success: "strong pressures from parents," the necessity for winning scholarships in order to go to college, "a need to feel superior." The pure pleasure of learning, apparently, plays no more of a role in the success of the achievers than in the failure of the underachievers. Perhaps we should look to see whether both are missing the boat—each in his own way.

CASE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY seniors Mario Collura, James Hudak,

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and Joseph Richey carried the do-it-yourself aspect of programmed instruction a step farther than usual this ~ ~t year by building their own teach- machine. It consists, basically, of a taped lecture, tied in with an automatic slide projector which shows the slides on a television-size screen on the student's desk. At intervals the tape asks the student to solve a problem based on the material presented in the lecture. Numerical answers to mathematical calculations are given by turning a dial with inner and outer rings. Answers to multiple-choice questions can be answered in the same way by assigning numerical values to the choices offered. If the student dials the wrong answer he is told so immediately on the instrument panel and must rework the problem to discover the correct answer before the slide and tape presentation will continue. The circuitry of the machine permits it to be programmed for several different lectures, and Professor John R. Martin, under whose supervision the boys worked, is hopeful that the variety of material it is possible to present can be broadened still further.

SCHOOLS ARE NEWS without much doubt these days, but getting their story told effectively day by day is easy. Mount Holyoke College is more successful than most—and not without reason. Elizabeth Green, director of the college's News Bureau, has long been a close student of education reporting across the country. Appointment of an education editor by a newspaper, she feels, is major evidence that management considers school news important. But she is also convinced that the "belief in the real importance of the field must filter through to the city desk and to the special news departments," if daily coverage is to be adequate. And the conviction that "education *is* news" is even more important on small-circulation dailies and weeklies where it is out of the question to expect a full-time education reporter.

But even when management is convinced of the importance of education news, the knowledge and skill necessary for effective coverage may be lacking. Therefore, Miss Green has prepared a list of ten tried and true topics for a series of locally based feature stories on the continuing problems in education. She promises to send her list free of charge to any newspaper editor or publisher. Her suggestions cover the whole ' ·e of education from elementary ~ ,ol through college and include such sound story possibilities as:

►Interview the town librarian, the high school librarian, a junior and a senior high school English teacher, on changing patterns in the reading of students from grades seven to twelve.

►Have an able and literate college student, who is spending the junior year abroad . . . write two or three articles on his experiences.

For Miss Green's complete list, write her at Mount Holyoke, South Hadley, Massachusetts.

THE COMMISSION ON THE CURRICULUM of the National Council of Teachers of English has prepared a checklist for secondary schools to use in evaluating their English programs. Questions in the checklist cover planning procedures, teaching conditions, literature, reading, writing, language, speaking and listening, nature of classroom instruction, and evaluation. They are reported to reflect "modern research and scholarship in the teaching of English and tested practices of successful secondary schools." They may be purchased for fifteen cents each from the NCTE, 508 South Sixth Street, Champaign, Illinois.

UNDERGRADUATE STUDY OF THE MIDDLE EAST is too often "turning uninformed students into the misinformed" through courses hastily introduced, poorly organized, and without benefit of textbooks or supporting libraries, according to a recent survey conducted by the American Association for Middle East Studies (11 West 42nd Street, New York 36, N.Y.). Most American colleges and universities offer no instruction whatever on the modern Middle East. In those that do, four out of five teachers have inadequate area training—or none at all. According to the survey report titled, "Undergraduate Instruction of the Middle East in American Colleges and Universities," only thirty Ph.D's. specializing in the Middle East have been trained in U.S. universities in the past decade.

The author of the report, Professor J. C. Hurewitz of Columbia University's Near and Middle East Institute, makes four recommendations for action by the Association to help remedy the situation: (1) enlarge those activities designed to raise the quality of Middle East instruction, (2) provide counseling services to schools about to launch area courses, (3) enlarge the annual summer institutes for training faculty members, and (4) sponsor research conferences to study the many problems that exist in the neglected area of international education. The Association was founded in 1959 to encourage and assist colleges and universities in developing Middle East studies on the undergraduate level. It is already embarked on most of the activities recommended by Professor Hurewitz, but the report indicates clearly the need for their immediate expansion.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION held its annual convention last month in brilliantly sunny Denver, but a heavy cloud of uncertainty cast its shadow over all the proceedings. The huge (800,000 member) NEA, which draws its support mainly from the small cities and towns, is being challenged by the small (80,000 member) United Federation of Teachers, which is big-city-based. The successful one-day strike of New York City's teachers last spring appeared to many to be a harbinger of things to come.

The issue that dominated the convention came to focus in the debate over a long resolution setting forth the

NEA's official position on teacher strikes. Specifically, it centered on Paragraph Seven, which begins, "Under no circumstances should the resolution of differences between professional associations and boards of education be sought through channels set up for handling industrial disputes." Despite the impassioned oratory of the preceding days, which had damned strikes by teachers as "inappropriate, unprofessional, illegal, outmoded, and ineffective," a number of state delegations made a determined effort to avoid this final renunciation of "the ultimate weapon," but the resolution was voted overwhelmingly as written.

Little noticed were two earlier paragraphs of the resolution in which the NEA asserted its right to share with school boards the responsibility for determining salaries:

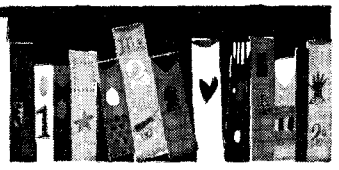
> The National Education Association insists on the right of professional associations . . . to participate with boards of education in the determination of policies of common concern, including salary and other conditions for professional service.
>
> Recognizing both the legal authority of boards of education and the educational competencies of the teaching profession, the two groups should view the consideration of matters of mutual concern as a joint responsibility.

It is doubtful that school boards will be any more eager to share their policy-making function with professional teacher organizations than they will be to enter into collective bargaining contracts with teacher unions.

—James Cass.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Editor's Bookshelf



WRITERS EAGER TO PROVE the superiority of European education to our own often overlook the fact that the same words mean different things in different countries. It is futile to compare the number of graduates of schools or colleges because there are few liberal arts colleges on the European continent, many universities do not offer the baccalaureate degree, and graduation from a European "secondary school" or "high school" often represents a level of achievement and time span equivalent to at least two years in an American "college".

A master's degree in one nation may be the equivalent of a doctorate in another. France offers three kinds of academic doctorates, only one of which qualifies its holder for university teaching. A German doctorate is often a first degree, but the program leading to it is considerably more advanced and specialized than that leading to the first degree elsewhere.

Anyone wishing to make an honest comparison of education in different nations finds it necessary to learn not one but several new vocabularies. If he is an American he must learn the meaning of such terms as "first honors," "leaving certificate," "rector," "don," "docent," and "great school," which are rarely heard in discussions of American education. He will also discover that such common words as "university," "college," "professor," "dean," and "faculty" have various shades of meaning in the different countries, and even in different universities within a country. In Central Europe the word "gymnasium" (from the Greek "gymnos," meaning "naked" or "stripped") refers to an academic secondary school while in America it retains something of its original meaning and refers to a muscle factory.

An excellent discussion of these diversities is found in Anthony Kerr's **"Universities of Europe"** (Canterbury Press, 235 pp. $5.75). Kerr gives no attention to American education but he provides an excellent overview based on firsthand observation of higher education in most of the nations of Europe.

Kerr describes himself as a "Scottish schoolmaster with international interests." He was born in Switzerland, educated at Harrow and Cambridge, and now teaches at Jedburgh. He has spent many of his vacations touring Europe to collect material for his books and is a shrewd observer of the academic scene.

His conclusions are cautious. He says, "There is considerable doubt as to what universities are for," and he thinks it futile to compare the merits of different Universities, or national systems of higher education, unless one has a definite idea of their purpose. But he is convinced that higher education "does incidentally produce a rounding-off process, via: (1) Contact with other intelligent people of the same age, studying the same or other subjects; (2) Clash of brains; (3) Contact with eccentrics; (4) Intercourse with broader and more mature minds—dons, etc."

Kerr's final conclusion is as appropriate for American educators as for those of his own nation: "Reforms must be considered on their merits: it is worth knowing what other people do in given situations and that is why I go round trying to find out. But I have no sympathy with those who say that because we are ourselves, we must always be in the wrong. Inferiority complexes may have their uses, but they are no qualification for running Universities or schools." —P.W.

From "Universities of Europe," by Anthony Kerr

FRANCE

"France was the first home of Universities as we know them today. Though Bologne is in fact some years older than the Sorbonne, it is from Paris that most other Universities derive their existence: Oxford, for instance, arose through a migration from Paris, and Cambridge through a migration from Oxford."

ENGLAND

"English Universities are of two types, commonly known as 'Oxbridge' and 'Redbrick,' though in fact the Universities of London, Durham, and Wales are of an intermediate variety. . . ."

SCOTLAND

"Education is more firmly rooted in Scotland than in any other country I know. Four Universities and over sixteeen thousand students for 5,200,000 people is a respectable figure—and these Universities were all there, though naturally with fewer students, at the time of the Reformation, except for Edinburgh, which was founded immediately afterwards."

SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES

"About 8 per cent of young Swedes eventually find their way to a University or to a specialist establishment on a similar level. The proportion is slightly higher in Finland, slightly lower in Denmark, Norway and Iceland, but in all of them well above the average for Western Europe."

SOVIET UNION, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, AND EAST GERMANY

"Whereas Czechoslovakia and East Germany find it necessary to prove their democratic intentions by fixing definite quotas for the admission of students from each social class, the Soviet Union has no such regulation. In fact something like 25 per cent of the students come from 'workers' families, 25 per cent from the peasants and the rest from the 'intelligentsia' which includes both the conventional 'upper middle class' and the 'lower middle class' of Western countries."

WESTERN GERMANY

"It is a custom for West German students to attend two, three or even four Universities in their four or five-year course so as to hear a number of professors and take in the atmosphere of such different places as Hamburg, Heidelberg, Tubingen and Munich. Inherited from the Middle Ages, this custom has died out or has been stamped out almost everywhere else. . . ."

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOK REVIEW

A Land of Colleges

"The American College and University: A History," by Frederick Rudolph. *(Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 516 pages, $6.75).*

By JOHN WALTON, *Chairman of the Department of Education, The Johns Hopkins University.*

THE AMERICAN colonists went into the War of the Revolution with nine degree-granting colleges; the mother country had two. By the beginning of the Civil War there were 250 colleges in the United States; and, a few decades later, Ohio, alone, with a population of three million, had thirty-seven, while England, with a population of twenty-three million, had only four. Today, there are some 2,000 institutions of higher learning in the United States, and the number is growing. The prophecy of Absalom Peters in 1851—"our country is to be a land of colleges"—has been fulfilled.

"The American College and University" is a history of the complex phenomenon of American higher education. Written by Frederick Rudolph, Professor of History at Williams and author of a superb college biography—"Mark Hopkins and the Log"—this work is something of a tour de force. To compress more than 300 years of varied and prolific educational effort into a volume of 500 pages requires extraordinary discrimination, and scant treatment of important aspects. Both are apparent. The author has been judicious in his selection of the representative features of academic life, and he has been brutally brief in his treatment of the colonial colleges and of education for the professions.

It is in the history of the nineteenth century college that Professor Rudolph excels. He reveals the very grain of collegiate life. As colleges multiplied and became more popular, they adapted to the religious, social, and political movements of the community outside. They elevated piety, morality, and the molding of character above learning; and along with this trend flourished "the collegiate way," with its dormitories, commons, isolation, and paternalism. There were efforts at reform as early as the 1820s: Jefferson's University of Virginia was a deviation in the direction of a true university; Philip Lindsley tried to found at Nashville "a university of faculties rather than of dormitories"; George Ticknor undertook to change Harvard; and Jacob Abbott recommended that Amherst revise its curriculum. The consequences of these efforts were modest.

In one sector of the academic community, interest in the life of the mind stirred. Professor Rudolph says that the students were more friendly to intellect than to piety, and that their debating and literary societies were the first effective agencies of the intellectual life on the campus. His chapter on the "Extracurriculum" is not only a belated tribute to the American college student; it is also a contribution to the history of education.

The latter half of the nineteenth century saw vast changes that, at the same time, overshadowed and improved the colleges. The Morrill Act, which established the land-grant colleges, and the founding of Johns Hopkins in Baltimore, an institution devoted to inquiry into the unknown, were widely different in their inspiration; yet both contributed to the development of the American university. In the state universities the spirit of disinterested scholarship was combined with a deep sense of public service, and the result was the great American institutions that serve both the community and scholarship. In moving from the age of the college—in which he is very much at home—to that of the university, the author demonstrates his grasp and mastery of another phase of his subject. The chapter on the "Flowering of the University Movement" is the crescendo movement of his work.

There are other chapters, less heady, perhaps, but equally interesting and more original. The rise of football, the influence of social and political progressivism, the education of women, and the modern academic man are described in an attempt to round out the complicated portrait of academia. The appearance, if not the necessity, of organization with its attendant bureaucracy, is recognized; and the continuing expansion of higher education with its historic claims of scholarship and service is applauded. Finally, there is a good bibliographical essay entitled "Historiography of Higher Education in the United States."

Any fair appraisal of this book must note some limitations. First, to treat of so varied a subject in such brief compass leaves an impression of sketchiness. Second, the sources are largely individual college histories, and many—as a matter of fact most—of these are patriotic and poor. They do, however, reflect better than has been recognized the spirit of their respective institutions. And third, the style, which is generally good, and at times witty and colorful, lapses on occasion into a curious inelegance of the passive voice and stilted formality.

In the broader view, "The American College and University" fills a great need for a convenient and informative history, and it is extremely important that it appears at this time. The general reader, as well as the historian of education, will find in it the interesting story of America's academic life, told with truth and originality. Professor Rudolph has succeeded in the very difficult self-imposed task of writing a one-volume history of American higher education.

Rating School Boards

"Home rule of public schools by duly authorized school boards is the best protection against domination of schools by the government, pressure groups, or political parties. Yet local control is menaced by the inefficiency, failure to follow adopted policies, meddling in administrative detail, and ill-considered personnel policies of these school boards.

"Since intelligent action by school boards is so important to the progress of local school systems, we propose that annual merit ratings for school board members be instituted and suggest that such ratings be published locally one month before the annual school board elections.

"School board members could be rated on (1) school board functions and (2) personal characteristics by the two groups whom they serve: the local PTA councils and the local teacher organizations.

"School board members will, of course, favor such a system, for studies show they almost universally favor merit rating for teachers and administrators."

—*J. B. Munson, Palos Heights, Illinois, in Overview, June, 1962.*

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Letters to the Education Editor

Continued from page 45

these procedural agreements that I wrote "The Ax-Grinders."

MARY ANNE RAYWID,
Hofstra College.
Hempstead, N.Y.

ON A MATTER OF SPELLING

I SYMPATHIZE COMPLETELY with Mario Pei in his attack on the "new" English [*SR*, July 21]. In this area I don't mind being classified with the traditionalists and conservatives. However, I was quite gleeful to note the misspelling on page 46—so delighted, in fact, that it took only a couple of minutes to throw the following piece of doggerel together:

The Structural Linguists are subtle indeed.
They've seduced Mr. Pei into supercede.
Oh, I'm still with him from A to Z
Except for this shift from *s* to *c*.
(Even way-out Gove, I must confess,
Still hangs on to the second *s*.)
So with soldier Pei I solemnly plead,
"Please keep the old spelling of supersede."

Maine, particularly in rural areas, has long been noted for a freewheeling approach to the English language. At times, when reading material produced by students on our campus, I am afraid the originality is not confined to the farms entirely. One of our best recent examples comes from a freshman girl struggling to describe the advantages of higher education. She hopefully writes, "I am sure that college will improve my incite and increase my powers of conception." A classmate of hers did nearly as well: "Academic life in boarding school needs to be made more interesting by the inclusion of some social life. If a girl has no outside faucets she fails to become well rounded."

GEORGE H. CROSBY,
Director of Student Services,
University of Maine.
Orono, Me.

WITHOUT DELIBERATE INTENT, your printer supplies a glaring example of the difference in point of view between the older and the new edition of Webster. On page 46, last column, thirteen lines from the end, he inadvertently spelled "superceded" where my manuscript had "superseded." Etymologically, "supersede" comes from *super* and *sedeo*, and means to "sit over or upon," "replace from above." "Supercede," if it really existed, would come from *super* and *cedo*, to "yield above or from above," and would not make very clear sense. "Supersedeo" appears in Classical Latin dictionaries, "supercedo" does not. The older Webster, and even such more recent works as the Collegiate and the World Dictionary, as well as the Oxford, list "supersede" but not "supercede." It is my own guess that "supercede" started its life recently, as a semiliterate spelling used by people who wanted to use Latin polysyllabic words but had no clear conception of their etymology, spelling, or precise meaning, and went simply by ear. It is to me extremely interesting that the Third Edition of Merriam-Webster lists "supercede" as a variant of "supersede" (which none of my other dictionaries do), without labeling it substandard or incorrect.

MARIO PEI,
Department of Romance Languages,
Columbia University.
New York, N.Y.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Our typewriter with the "c" where the "s" ought to be has been superseded.*

PEI VS. WEBSTER

THE ARTICLE on the dictionary and the English teacher in your education supplement [*SR*, July 21] seriously misrepresents the nature of the National Council of Teachers of English. As an organization of teachers and scholars devoted to the improvement of instruction in English the Council takes no official stand on any dictionary or on any other publication. Rather the council exists to provide a national sounding board for the careful examination of new research, new publications, and new proposals.

The dictionary itself will be publicly evaluated from different points of view at our convention in Miami Beach next November. It has already been considered at our conference on college composition and communication and in reviews in the "English Journal" and "College English" written by professors of English. The review from "College English" was even made available to *Saturday Review* at the request of your editors.

We regret that these editors ignored the fact that the opinions expressed in these reviews differ markedly from those expressed by Mario Pei and that your editors felt no responsibility to present in the magazine even an objective summary of the opinions of those who have devoted their professional careers to scholarship in lexicography and language.

Certainly the issues created by the publication of the dictionary should be thoroughly aired. However, readers of *Saturday Review* have long expected the magazine to display balance and perspective in treating the major concerns of our day. We believe that the Pei article is misleading and presents only a single view of the new dictionary. So that your readers may have more accurate and more balanced information, the National Council of Teachers of English urges you to print as soon as possible another evaluation of the dictionary and of the problems involved in teaching English usage which will more nearly represent the informed

New Books

HIGHER EDUCATION: RESOURCES AND FINANCE. *By Seymour E. Harris. McGraw-Hill.* 713 *pp.* $9.95. Suggestions on methods of raising necessary funds and the manner in which this money can be most effectively used.

THE QUEST FOR ETHICS. *By James R. Simmons. Philosophical Library, N.Y.* 54 *pp.* $2.75. A thesis emphasizing the great need for planning and building an international community of mankind. World education is seen as the moral substitute for war, and as one of the means for evolving a world community.

BEACON FOR MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN. *By Rafe Gibbs. University of Idaho Press.* 420 *pp.* $6. Story of the University of Idaho.

EDUCATION FOR FREEDOM AND WORLD UNDERSTANDING. *Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.* 62 *pp. Paperback,* 30 *cents.* A report of the working committees of the Conference on the Ideals of American Freedom and the International Dimensions of Education which took place March 26-28, 1962, in Washington, D.C.

ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES IN UNIVERSITY EVENING COLLEGES. *By Roger DeCrow. Center for the Study of Liberal Education for Adults* (4819 *Greenwood Ave., Chicago* 15, *Ill.*). 74 *pp. Paperback,* $1. A report intended primarily for deans, directors, and staff members of evening college programs.

CURRENT CURRICULUM STUDIES IN ACADEMIC SUBJECTS. *By Dorothy M. Fraser. National Education Association* (1201 *Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington* 6, *D.C.*). 102 *pp. Paperback,* $2. The NEA describes forty current national studies in math, science, and other academic disciplines.

FOUNDATIONS FOR EXCELLENCE. *Fifteenth Yearbook of The American Association of Colleges for Teacher Education* (1201 *Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington* 6, *D.C.*). 202 *pp. Paperback,* $3. A series of papers given at the 1962 annual meeting by such leaders in education as Sterling M. McMurrin and Harold Taylor.

ADVENTURE IN GIVING. The Story of the General Education Board. *By Raymond B. Fosdick with Henry and Katharine Pringle. Harper.* 369 *pp.* $6.50. An account of a program, founded by John D. Rockefeller, Sr., in 1902, which in the past sixty years has spent $325 million for the betterment of education in the United States.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

opinions of the large majority of scholars in the language field.

James R. Squire,
Executive Secretary,
National Council of Teachers of English.
Champaign, Ill.

A standing ovation to Mario Pei for putting his finger unerringly and courageously upon the canker in our language problem as evidenced in Webster's "Third"!

I have taught English for many years and have heard this "modern, sophisticated, and scientific" philosophy grow from faint whispers to its present roaring, sneering proportions. Unless forced by my school administrators, I would not have this new dictionary in my classroom.

Florence Whitaker Gross.
Milwaukee, Wis.

I resent Mr. Pei's trying to save me from the corrupting influence of the Third Edition. I hold that each English teacher is the authority on language in his classroom, and I am happy to have as one of my *aids* the Third Edition, which describes American English more accurately than its predecessor. To describe the language accurately is not to undermine all standards of precision and effectiveness in language. For instance, I recognize, as the Third Edition does, that many reputable speakers and writers—Pulitzer Prize winner John Kennedy among them—use "The reason is because. . . ." Nevertheless, I root that construction out of the language my students. But of course any teacher as spineless and stupid as the one Mr. Pei constructs in his little "Webster's Third in the Classroom" ought to have a dictionary he can lean on and limp along with.

Robert McDonnell,
Department of English,
Ohio University.
Athens, O.

When I read some of the quotations in this dictionary, I wince. I would have considered them unacceptable in themes from my high school students when I was teaching English. An example is "getting *crowned* with a beer bottle." This is standard English today?

One item which I noted with quiet desperation is the new system of marking pronunciation. Doubtless after learning it I will object fiercely to the *next* system of marking that comes into vogue.

Leona Carscallen.
Los Angeles, Calif.

That Mario Pei should attack linguists does not surprise—after all, they castigate his books and resent his royalties. Part of his attack is telling: linguists *do* seem preoccupied with "the languages of the Arapahoes and Zulus" and with the fine distinctions between "a light housekeeper" and "a lighthouse keeper."

However, in the interest of fair play, it should be stated that a linguist is a language scientist and that descriptive linguistics is a pure science. The linguist seeks to make demonstrable statements about observed language phenomena. As long as he sticks to his scientific methodology, not even Mario Pei can find fault.

Admittedly, when linguists try to tell English teachers what or how to teach, they sometimes go astray. When the unnamed linguist said that spelling should not be taught for a few years, he was giving an opinion, not making a "demonstrable statement," and we should feel free to disagree.

Richard J. Herrick,
Assistant Professor of English,
Newark State College.
Union, N.J.

True, there have been increasing rumblings for a number of years over the numerous semiliterate graduates the schools have been turning out. However, this can in no way be traced to the application of linguistics to the teaching of English, or to the new "Webster's International Dictionary" published only in the last year; rather, a growing number of people are of the opinion that traditional practices and prescriptivism in language were, and are, at fault.

Larry P. Kent,
Teacher of English,
Edwin G. Foreman High School.
Chicago, Ill.

The misgivings concerning spoken English as acceptable forms of language usage need not alarm Mr. Pei unduly. Despite all the efforts of the structural linguists, neither teachers nor students are going to be stampeded into the formless impurisms detested by language conservatives. As a teacher of English familiar with the writings of the least literate of pupils, I can state categorically that I have yet to see the word "ain't" spelled out in any composition despite its widespread use in daily speech and despite occasional pupil demand for its approval in written work. Speaking practically, student papers are marked and judged by classroom teachers, not by an organized group of lexicographers. If there were a large well-knit section of students who demanded the right to use the language of speech in their written products, I would be considerably cheered by such independence of juvenile judgment.

Isidore Levine.
Long Island City, N.Y.

Endeavors to apply the objective and dispassionate methods of science to new fields inevitably trigger emotional reactions. Ban the Bomb demonstrators will soon be joined by Ban Webster's "Third" demonstrators. The attacks on the new dictionary are more emotional than logical and boil down to the assertion that there are certain standards passed down by that great dictionary maker on top of old Sinai. To tolerate deviations from them threatens civilization.

In back of that reasoning is an unspoken vested interest speaking: As an educated and cultured person I am set off from the masses; I know the standards; I knocked out my brains and pocketbook getting an education; I know which fork is which and which who is whom. But those Springfield barbarians want to destroy that which distinguishes me, and if I appeal to authority when Johnny wants to know why ain't ain't right, and if he can appeal to authority to undercut me, then I am threatened.

J. C. Gray,
Assistant Professor of English,
Northern Illinois University.
DeKalb, Ill.

In teaching English to college freshmen for ten years, I've found that they *want* to be told what is "acceptable" and "unacceptable." They look to teachers for guidance and to the dictionary for authority in matters of usage.

Whatever merits the new 1961 edition of the Merriam-Webster has (and there are many), its elimination of usage labels is an irresponsibility that will confuse and complicate linguistics issues. Although change in language is both inevitable and desirable, the process has already been incredibly hastened and complicated by the modern media of mass communications and advertising.

Harry P. Kroitor,
Assistant Professor of English,
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas.
College Station, Tex.

The most unfair part of Professor Pei's article is the implication that structural linguists are uninterested in the importance of language as written. True, linguists have emphasized the importance of spoken language. They have done this for a number of reasons, and perhaps have over-emphasized this aspect, but it is not true that they have disregarded the difficulties that can arise in writing. No one who has read Paul Robert's "Patterns of *English*" or "*English Sentences*" could believe that at least this linguist is uninterested in the difficulties and confusions which may arise in trying to write clear and effective English.

Kenneth Stern,
Assistant Professor of Philosophy,
Long Island University.
Brooklyn, N.Y.

The structural linguists whom Mr. Pei berates have changed the study of grammar from an abstract, useless, inco-

READING PROGRAM
• Sharpen Concentration
• Improve Comprehension
• Increase Reading Rate
Individualized—Students & Adults
BALDRIDGE READING SERVICES, INC.
New York City, 45 W. 57th St., PL 9-1167
Greenwich, Conn., 47 Arch St., TO 9-4987

Katharine Gibbs SECRETARIAL
BOSTON 16 21 Marlborough St.
NEW YORK 17 230 Park Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N.J. 33 Plymouth St.
PROVIDENCE 6 155 Angell St.
Outstanding training. Three practical courses.
One-Year Secretarial
Liberal Arts-Secretarial (two years)
Special Course for College Women
Catalog: ENROLLMENT ADVISER

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

herent, and esoteric rite of passage to a subject to be explored. They have made the hierarchy that has devoted years to hieroglyphic sentence diagrams extremely conscious of their lack of relation to the language people are speaking and writing outside the classroom. In so doing they have evoked a series of jeremiads urging us to honor a lot of linguistic blue laws. Old ways of saying things, we are told, are more accurate (doubtful), and even more important they are better. Standards must be kept up. But what standards—whose standards? Dictionaries don't agree; magazines and newspapers don't agree; English teachers don't agree.

HERBERT W. KNAPP,
Pembroke-Country Day School.
Kansas City, Mo.

PEI COMPLAINS of the lack of labels in Webster's III, but it lists in fact six: obsolete, archaic, slang, substandard, nonstandard, and dialect.

"Who" in the accusative function, according to Pei's reading of III, occurs more frequently than "whom" and by implication should be preferred. But in its exhaustive treatment of "whom," this is what the dictionary actually says concerning its accusative function: "frequently used as an object of a preposition (for whom the bell tolls—John Donne) though now often considered stilted, esp. in oral use." This, I think, pretty accurately states the facts of the matter as any "cultivated" lay reader can readily verify from his own experience with the language.

CLARK MCKOWEN.
Stockton, Calif.

PERHAPS IT IS TIME that we took the gentlemen of Merriam-Webster at their word. If usage is the standard, these good men are obviously required to provide us with the more common misspellings in future editions, and I would suggest they do so.

Perhaps a little thought on the results of *that* step might serve to clarify the whole question of descriptive standards, and the usefulness of a dictionary.

MARTIN WILLIAMS.
New York, N.Y.

STRUCTURAL LINGUISTS *are* concerned with usage, and to suggest that they are out to ruin the language is utter nonsense. Indeed, it is appalling to see a college professor like Pei indulging in the kind of sophistry which Plato denounced so brilliantly more than two millennia ago. As Pei writes, there is indeed "need for sound, scientific consideration of *all* the facts of language." For his information, some of the leading academicians in our best universities are engaged in "sound, scientific research," and many of these people call themselves structural linguists.

WILLIAM WALTER DUNCAN,
Assistant Professor of English
and Speech,
Bronx Community College.
New York, N.Y.

WERE IT NOT FOR the harm done to scholarship, it would be an amusing irony that the supposedly forward-looking *Saturday Review*, priding itself upon the modernity of its sociological, political, and artistic judgments, should have published "The Dictionary as a Battlefront," which except for its style might well have come out of the eighteenth century.

THOMAS PYLES,
Department of English,
University of Florida.
Gainesville, Fla.

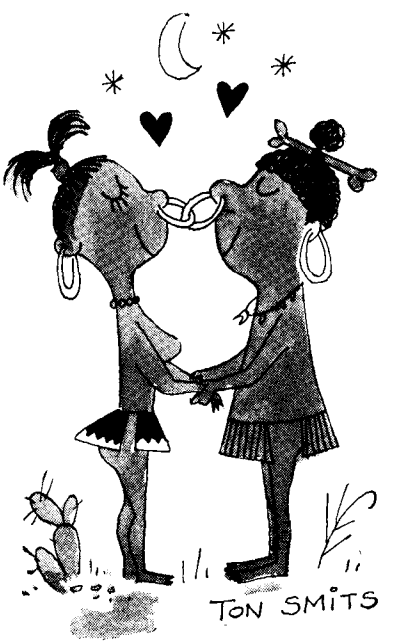
THE SITUATION is a good deal more complex than Mr. Pei suggests. First of all he fails to distinguish two separate problems. The college student who can't write for Mr. Pei's television director is one thing. "Correct" English is, as Mr. Pei admits, really the speech of the educated classes. If the student wants to belong to this group, he must learn its language.

The situation represented by the vignette is quite another problem. Here insisting on "correct" usage is simply one aspect of the war between the solidly middle-class school and the lower-class student. It is extremely naïve to suppose that these things can be separated, for they are not separated in our social structure. Going further into this problem we touch upon the main weakness in Mr. Pei's argument. It is perfectly conceivable for a student to write a paper that is correctly spelled and punctuated, that is "correct" indeed in every respect. This very same paper may also be inane, illogical, and poorly organized. Unfortunately there is absolutely no connection whatsoever between "correct" usage and clear thinking.

HERBERT F. OSTRACH,
Attleboro High School.
Providence, R.I.

IT IS INDEED REGRETTABLE that American language habits have become so sloppy, but it isn't going to help the situation to burn the dictionary and crucify Dr. Gove. A number of things have happened in the last thirty years; America is coming of age, in a sense, and is beginning to defy or ignore the tradition that set the standard, in language as in almost everything else, for our immediate ancestors. The dismaying thing is not that change has taken place but that it has come about so largely through ignorance and carelessness. The kind of mindless, chaoti shifting around of values we are experiencing these days leads to debasement of the linguistic medium, as the new dictionary documents so well, and to real cultural loss. But this is not simply a linguistic matter; it affects the entire culture, and language behavior is just one of its many symptoms. Do you kill the geologist because he explains earthquakes?

E. W. BROCKMAN.
Washington, D.C.



SOMEHOW I HAD THE IDEA, perhaps mistaken, that language was a means of communication, and that communication was the important goal. It also seemed reasonable that communication is difficult enough today, as it is; thus more important as a goal than ever before. If we permit unlimited changes in the language, based only on usage, aren't we weakening our ability to communicate? And ultimately, our chances for understanding? Or is this naïve?

JOHN H. INGERSOLL.
New York, N. Y.

MARIO PEI, in his excellent discussion of the Merriam-Webster Unabridged, Third Edition, observes that the price of imprecision in engineering and medicine is collapsing bridges and dead patients; but that the use of substandard forms in language seldom leads to irreparable consequences. "At the most . . . you may not be invited to tea again."

But this is exactly the problem with Webster's Third. Lack of definition—accepting "learn" as meaning both learn and teach, for example—will make sentences collapse, murder conversation, and kill paragraphs, just as surely as shoddy technique will pull down bridges and do in patients. And the damage is irreparable in the long run.

In so many discussions of this problem, I have the feeling that the main goal of language is being ignored: namely, to say what we mean, clearly and precisely, with every distinction and subtlety of meaning necessary to accomplish that most difficult task. And we use (or rather, did use) the Unabridged to find out how to do it.

WARREN B. LEE.
New York, N.Y.

WITH ALL THE WORDS in print I have read on "Webster's," I have not read one word about its high cost. When will the paperback edition come out so that I may own one?

HERBERT SOLOMONSON.
Santa Rosa, Calif.

Coming August 25th:

A Preview of the Van Cliburn International at Fort Worth

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Independent Schools

Continued from page 48

ition costs can hardly be regarded as "[illegible]asive." The leading schools, furthermore, are acutely sensitive to any charge of racial or religious bigotry. And indeed they are usually democratic in the sense that nobody in the undergraduate body has any special concessions except those he has earned through open and honest competition.

I have been speaking, of course, mainly of independent schools with established reputations which they cannot afford to lose. It must be admitted that independence alone offers no assurance of high educational quality. Among the claimants to recognition are schools which are still "snobbish," which are paralyzed by complacency, which pay pitifully low salaries, which give athletic scholarships, and which advertise more than they can possibly perform. There is probably as wide a discrepancy in value between good and poor private schools as there is between efficient and unreliable public schools. It is often difficult for puzzled mothers to select the pure gold rather than the tinsel. But the gold is there nevertheless, and many pleased patrons have found it.

These quality schools have been f[illegible]nate through a period when, if they had not been alert, they might easily have lost prestige. As it is, they have probably risen in popular estimation. If our industrialist's mythical cataclysm should suddenly destroy them, the movement for their reconstruction would be prompt and well-supported. We could no more do without them than Great Britain could get along without the ancient foundations at Winchester, Eton, and Harrow, which, with all their faults, have made such a rich contribution to its society.

The truth is that in the United States the independent school has gained respect in recent years. Most headmasters are well aware of their present good fortune, and wish to continue it. I know very few who do not, with all their hearts, hope that their graduates will become responsible members of their communities, enter actively into public affairs, and justify the liberty of thought and action which their schools have enjoyed. With proper humility they are pleased that they enjoy the confidence of their neighbors, including industrialists. If our best independent schools h[illegible] been relatively free from attack, it is [illegible]cause they have had something to contribute to educational reform. The training of our children is a matter of paramount interest to all Americans. Progress in the independent schools brings its reward throughout the nation.

CLASSIFIED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted for things wanted or unwanted; personal services; literary or publishing offers, unclassified elsewhere; miscellaneous items appealing to a special intelligent clientele; jobs wanted; houses or camps for rent; tutoring; ideas for sale. All advertisements must be consonant with the character of Saturday Review. Rates for a single insertion, 55¢ per word, 10-word minimum. Count 2 extra words for Box and Numbers. Rates for multiple insertions:—52 times 47¢ per word each insertion; 26 times 49¢ per word each insertion; 13 times 51¢ per word each insertion; 6 times 53¢ per word each insertion. Full payment must be received seventeen days before publication. We forward all mail received in answer to box numbers and submit postage bills periodically. Mail to be called for at this office will be held 30 days only. Address Classified Department, Saturday Review, 25 West 45th Street, New York 36, New York.

LITERARY SERVICES

MANUSCRIPT TYPING. Ambassador Office Service, 17 East 48th Street, NYC. PLaza 5-1127.

TOPS IN TYPING—LEAHEYS, Seven Park Avenue, NYC. MUrray Hill 6-4464.

MANUSCRIPTS PROFESSIONALLY TYPED. Tape recordings transcribed. STILLMAN ASSOCIATES, 1394 Third Avenue (at 79th Street), NYC. TRafalgar 9-9177.

BOOKS

THE PAPERBACK BOOKSELLER — "If it's bound in paper—we're bound to have it." 147 Front Street, Hempstead, N.Y. We pay postage.

SOCIALIST BOOKS. Catalogue, literature, FREE. New York Labor News Company, Dept. X, 61 Cliff Street, NYC 38.

BRITISH BOOK BARGAINS—all subjects. Catalogues free. Wants solicited. Transbooks, North Wantagh, New York.

SAVE TO 84% on publishers' overstocks. Free catalogue. Reader's Service, 5435 Upland Way, Philadelphia 31, Pa.

METAPHYSICAL BOOKS by Ann Ree Colton. Box 1138, Glendale, California.

FOREIGN BOOKS drop-shipped from Europe. Trevi Book Shop, 1631 Hertel Avenue, Buffalo 16, N.Y.

BOOK RENTAL BY MAIL. Includes current best sellers. Read all you want—one yearly charge. Free catalogue. Suburban Book Rental, 939 Myrtle Avenue, Plainfield, N.J.

FRENCH BOOKS

THE FRENCH BOOKSHOP, 556 Madison Avenue, New York's French bookshop, where French books are sold exclusively. Mail order catalogue 70¢.

BOOKPLATES

FREE CATALOGUE — many beautiful designs. Special designing too. Address BOOKPLATES, Yellow Springs 7, Ohio.

ART

FRIENDLY Little Art School in quaint TAXCO. Individual instruction, inexpensive living and tuition. Bilingual teachers. **TAXCO SCHOOL OF ART,** Taxco, Guerrero, Mexico. Brochure.

THE FAR GALLERY PRINT COLLECTORS' CLUB enables collectors with modest budgets to acquire original works of graphic art. Ask for descriptive folder. 746 Madison Avenue, New York 21.

NO SURFBOARDING in San Miguel Allende—just mountain scenery, sunshine, colonial architecture, congenial people, low costs and the finest school of arts, crafts and writing in Latin America. Illustrated catalogue. Stirling Dickinson, Director. Instituto Allende, Box 6, San Miguel Allende, Guanajuato, Mexico.

OUT-OF-PRINT

BIBLIOPHILES: World Wide Research — immediate Quotations. Try me first! John Friend, Bookfinder, Box 2570, Long Beach 1, California.

NAME THE BOOK—We'll get it. CHICAGO BOOK MART, Chicago Heights, Illinois.

LOCATE BOOKS! Aardvarks Booksearchers, Box 668, San Diego 12, California.

ANY BOOK YOU NEED or want usually supplied from large selected stock of fine and scarce books. Kendall Gaisser, 1242 Broadway, Toledo 9, Ohio.

YOU NAME IT—WE FIND IT. Prices surprisingly low! INTERNATIONAL BOOKFINDERS, Box 3003-S, Beverly Hills, California.

FREE SEARCH SERVICE. Any book located. Thousands successfully found. Paul Revere Bookshop, 12 Mason, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.

BAER'S BOOK SEARCH, 2856 Woodlawn Terrace, Memphis 7, Tennessee. We will find that book.

TRANSATLANTIC BOOKSEARCHERS. Wants actively sought in England and America. Wantagh, New York.

TAINTER'S CHICK BOOKSHOP. Temple, N. H. Books on anything and everything. Try our search service for that certain book.

ANY BOOK LOCATED. Free catalogue. MID-WEST BOOK SERVICE, 4301 Kensington, Detroit 24, Michigan.

CAN'T GET IT? We'll find it and fast. BEACON HILL BOOKSELLERS, 84 Charles Street, Boston 14, Massachusetts.

BOOKPOST SEARCHSERVICE. List 25¢. Box 3251B, San Diego 3, California.

RECORD MART

78 R.P.M. RECORDINGS, 1902-'50, sold. Free list. Collections bought. E. Hirshmann, P.O.B. 155(A), Verona, New Jersey.

IMPORTED GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, SWISS RECORDINGS—Folk songs, current hits, operas, operettas, classicals. Ask for catalogue. Bremen House, 218 East 86th Street, New York 28, N.Y., REgent 4-2500.

PIANO STUDENT urgently seeks Oscar Peterson's "Humoresque." Box Z-747.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS

FRENCH AND POLISH PERIODICALS and books. Eurotions, 132 West 43rd Street, New York 36.

ITALIAN PERIODICALS AND BOOKS. Italian Publications. 132 West 43rd Street, New York 36.

GERMAN, SWISS, Austrian, Scandinavian, Dutch Publications, Magazines, Newspapers, Books—Literary, Scientific, Popular. German News Company, Inc., 200 East 86th Street, New York 28, N.Y., BUtterfield 8-5500.

BACK NUMBERS

MAGAZINE SPECIALISTS — Stock of 1,200,000 back issues. "BACK NUMBER" Wilkins, Danvers, Mass.

ADULT EDUCATION

STUDY AT HOME with the UNIVERSITY of CHICAGO. For full information, write to: Box SC-2, The Home-Study Dept., The University of Chicago, Chicago 37, Illinois. No obligation, of course.

SCHOOLS

ADASTRA SCHOOL for gifted children, the school intelligent parents want for intelligent children. Residence grades 5-12. Coed. Under $1,900. Country-city advantages. 10344 - 14th Avenue South, Seattle 88, Washington.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

RECORDERS—FINEST MAKES. Largest music selections. Free catalogue. RECORDER CENTER, Amenia, N.Y.

(Continued on page 64)

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED

(Continued from page 63)

FOR THE GOURMET

"SELL'S" PATES. DELECTABLE. Better shops. Norton Delicacies, New Milford, Connecticut.

EUROPEAN DELICACIES for your summer party—Genuine Westphalian Smoked Ham, per lb. $2.80; Lake Constance Blue Char in Aspic, 7 ozs. 75¢; Swedish Smoked Salmon Filets, 3¼ ozs. 95¢; Swiss Raspberry-Black Currant Syrup, 17 ozs. $1.35; Dutch "Windmill-box" Assorted Chocolates, 1 lb. $4.25—and many more. Add 25¢ per pound for mailing. Ask for our extensive, free Gourmet catalogue. Bremen House, 218 East 86th Street, New York 28, N.Y. Telephone: REgent 4-2500.

ROMANO CUCAMONGA fine dry wines. Produced and bottled at the Original Cucamonga Winery. Modestly priced for your wine merchant. Write Box 696, Cucamonga, California.

HOBBIES

105 DIVERSIFIED British Empire 10c. Approvals included. Linstamps, St. Catharines 414, Ontario.

MAYFLOWER STAMP ALBUM 10c. 407 illustrations, 64 pages. Approvals accompanying. Niagara Stamps, St. Catharines 714, Ontario.

PHILATELIC JUNGLE 10¢. Fifteen zoological specimens. Approvals included. FREE watermark detector. Crown Stamps, Virgil 314, Ontario.

FREE—50 Different Stamps, with approvals. Alfred Fahsing, Atascadero 7, California.

GIANT GENEALOGICAL CHART, room for 1,023 names, $1.00. Genealogical Associates, 1417 Rosalie, Evanston 3, Illinois.

PERSONALS

RECORDERS (FLUTES) KUENG SWISS Import. Dolmetsch. Purcell, $5, $7.50 up! Student Special, Corelli, $3.95; Recorder Music, Methods. Guitar Music. Free catalogue, 8-2-C, HARGAIL, 157 West 57th Street, NYC.

OVERSEAS POSITIONS offer free travel, high salaries. Comprehensive new booklet surveys all possibilities in sixty countries—administrative, teaching, librarian, secretarial, medical, professional, engineering, sales, etc. Includes exclusive "Directory of American Companies Abroad." Full details on international organizations, Government careers overseas, summer jobs, English-language newspapers overseas. Send $1.00 for 1962 edition. Satisfaction guaranteed or payment refunded. Hill International Publications, P.O. Box 79-X, East Islip, N.Y.

CATS FOR ADOPTION. All sizes, all colors. Free. WAtkins 4-8493 NYC.

OLD LETTERS WANTED. Authors, scientists, military leaders, musicians, American statesmen, etc. Collections and important single items bought and sold. Especially interested in literary material. Catalogues issued. Walter R. Benjamin Autographs, 18 East 77th Street, NYC 21. REgent 4-3902. Established 1887.

"POEMS OF PESSIMISM," "The New Materialism," "Poems of People," "Poems of Pain," "Threnody," 25¢ each, $1 complete. Ed Stillman, Box 705, Hallandale, Florida.

BRITISH SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN at a fraction of their American retail prices! $10.95 includes duty and import charges. Delivery in ten days from receipt of order. Money-back guarantee. Write for free illustrated catalogue. Steven Williams, Sr., Ltd., 40 Chatham Road, Short Hills, New Jersey.

STRATEGIC BOARD GAMES! Books on games! Free catalogues. Classic Games, 2481 Davidson Avenue, NYC 68.

YOUR FAVORITE TWEEDS showing signs of age? Replace them with handwoven Irish, by yard or tailored in coats, skirts, men's jackets, at Carol Brown's, Putney, Vermont, U.S. 5 and 91. See her tempting Irish sweaters, cottons from many countries.

COVERED WAGON MOVERS. Competent, experienced, Insured. For estimate call Jerry McGruddy, ALgonquin 5-1778 NYC.

NEW, FREE CATALOGUE. Double deerskin moccasins, casuals, slippers, boots. 30 styles. Cottage Crafts Shop, Rutland, Vermont.

PERSONALS

YOU CAN FIND OUT! Confidential information developed, any matter, person, problem, anywhere. Officially licensed. Established 1922. Equitable Service Bureau, 135 Broadway, New York 6.

HAVE YOU OUTGROWN ORTHODOXY? American Humanist Association welcomes you! Nonpolitical, nonsupernatural. Local chapters, publications. Three month trial membership, $1; year, $5. American Humanist Association, Dept. SR5, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

"HOMEBREWING! Beers, Wines." Instruction Manual $1. (Guaranteed!) Crystal's, 28-BSR29, Milburn, N.J.

AMIGOS! Want to greet your friends with distinctive Mexican Christmas Cards? These full color cards reflect the charm of Old Mexico. For sample packet send 10¢ to: Artes de Mexico, Dept. S-4, 1039 Inca Street, Denver 4, Colorado.

HARPSICHORD, in kit form for easy home workshop assembly, $150. Clavichord $100. Write for brochure. Zuckermann Harpsichords, Dept. S, 115 Christopher Street, NYC 14.

TOP CASH PAID for letters and documents of famous people. Immediate decision! Immediate payment. Ask TODAY for free brochure, "How To Sell Your Autographs." Catalogues issued. Charles R. Hamilton, 25 East 53rd Street, NYC 22, ELdorado 5-3464-5-6.

YOUR GLOBAL ADVENTURE. Largest journal of actual positions for teachers, administrators, students, librarians, scientists, etc. (includes summer jobs). NOT just a list—includes specific U.S. and foreign positions open now. Approved since 1952. RUSH $1.00 for current issue. Yearly membership $6.00 (9 issues). Manual, "Teaching Opportunities in San Francisco." 50¢ or FREE with yearly. Advancement Institute, 171 North 9th Street, Brooklyn 11, N.Y.

YOJIMBO. I'm not dying yet. There are quite a few men I must kill first. Seneca International, Ltd.

WILL YOUR RETIREMENT be a pleasure . . . or a problem? All of your retirement needs can be provided at CRESTVIEW CLUB APARTMENTS. The newest, most carefully appointed apartment-type building in the eastern United States for those 60 years and over. Located in suburban residential Toledo, Ohio, near shopping with good transportation. Meals, services and guaranteed life care if and when needed for reasonable monthly fee. For full information on life lease program, write: J. J. Boomgard, 5330 Harroun Road, Sylvania, Ohio. You will enjoy freedom, friends and fine food at CRESTVIEW.

NEUPERT HARPSICHORDS, CLAVICHORDS. Oldest, finest. Free Catalogue. MAGNAMUSIC, Sharon, Connecticut.

FREE 20-LESSON "Speed-Conversation" Record Course in French or Spanish (tell us which you want) when you subscribe to the French-Spanish Review for only $2.50 a year. You get 12 monthly copies of the only language learning magazine featuring world news in French and Spanish with a complete English and Latin translation. Write today to The Audiovisual Pub., Inc., 60 East 42nd Street, Dept. SR-2, New York 17, N.Y.

REPAIRERS OF THE IRREPARABLE. Restoring China, Glass, Silver, Ivory, Tortoise Shell, etc. Lamps mounted. Hess Repairs, 168 East 33rd St., NYC 16.

WE MOVE YOU WITHOUT TEARS—and economically. Insured household moving, packing, and storage. Vans and station wagons—local, long distance. THE PADDED WAGON, INC., ALgonquin 5-8343 NYC.

WORLD'S FAIR OF FASCINATING HANDCRAFTS. Cottage Crafts Shop, Rutland, Vermont, 116 North Main Street on Route 7 North.

FINE OLD VIOLINS AND BOWS, most reasonably priced, shipped on 5 day approval directly from importer to you. Write for particulars. Locker's—Importers, 23 South 18th Street, Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

GRADUATE PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, responsible, ethical, seeks position as director or superintendent of physical plant, university, college, hospital, commercial building or estate. Sixteen years experience. Can design, plan, supervise electrical wiring for expanding institution. Box Z-736.

ATTRACTIVE young woman, educated private schools, experienced horsewoman, seeks position with family or horse establishment. Instructed children and adults. Highest references. Box Z-740.

PERMANENT STUDIO RESIDENCE for mature people—cultural activities. Box 91, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

PERSONALS

AMHERST GRADUATE, single, seeks challenging position using Russian. Box Z-743.

HUSBAND, WIFE, EX-PUBLISHERS, wish to aid Neg College by administrative or teaching services ; subsistence salaries. Box Z-726.

GERMAN GIRL, secretary U.S. university, excellent English, fluent German, Spanish, French, universal interests, desires change. Box Z-734.

CREATIVE YOUNG MAN, exhausted teaching, wishes position, NYC, allowing time to develop painting technique. Box Z-738.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

PHYSICIAN COUPLE in NYC area desires mature, quiet, intelligent governess-housekeeper for sons, ages 5 and 7, to supervise household. Cleaning help provided. Own room and TV. Good pay. Permanent position to start mid-August. Box Z-612.

COLLEGE PREPARATORY MATHEMATICS TEACHER, man or woman, needed by Girls' Day School in Rochester, New York. Experience desirable but not requisite. Salary commensurate with training and experience. Box Z-653.

COPY EDITOR—Free-lance copy editors wanted to edit manuscripts for mid-western university press. Work can be done at home. Please send resume of book-editing experience and educational background to Box Z-698.

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Sale

VERMONT COUNTRY PLACES; Lake cottages, Homes, Building sites, Investment acres, Ski lodges. Ray Holway, Realtor, Rutland, Vermont.

TANGLEWOOD 5½ miles. Rustic cottage, 5 rooms $7,500. Also 1½ acre plots. View, swimming. Leif Johnson, Dean Hill, Richmond, Massachusetts.

BENNINGTON COUNTY, VERMONT country places: Retirement homes, land, farms. Herbert Douglas, Realtor, Arlington, Vermont.

CIVIL WAR VINTAGE—Square residence with cupola. Living room, dining room, library, kitchen. 4 bedrooms, bath. Charming setting on 1 acre. Fine old shade trees. Large barn. $18,500. Mrs. Norman D. McDonald, Realtor, Washington, Connecticut. UNderhill 8-2525.

BEAUTIFUL PETERSHAM. Rambling country Cape Cod featuring modern one-floor-living comfort. Lovely gardens, woodland acreage, ¾ hour Worcester Airport. Living room fireplace, old beams, paneled dining room. $18,000. Photos, floor plan. Box 300, Petersham, Massachusetts.

$1,800 WILL BUY adequate summer home on sheltered Shelburne Harbor, Nova Scotia. 6 rooms and shore frontage. Close to wharf for your boat. Write J. M. Harding, Box 350, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

WATERFORD, CONNECTICUT—For quick sale—Lovely old house on 2 acres—250' frontage on shore road. Authentic antique characteristics + modern conveniences. Suitable for family or couple. Beach rights on private beach, complete guest house. Exclusive neighborhood. Asking $45,000. Box Z-728.

LAKESHORE HOME in quiet college town. Pheasant country—good fishing. 3 bedrooms, paneled den with view—furnished garden apartment. $19,000. Box 213, Springfield, South Dakota.

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y. AREA: Lovely 110-year-old white pillared mansion with commanding view. 11 rooms; modern kitchen including dishwasher; 5 bedrooms; 3 baths; powder room; 2 fireplaces; large screened porch. All in excellent condition. Barn accommodates 2 cars. Expansive lawn and wooded hills totaling 10 acres. Brook; pond. The perfect summer home, easily adapted for year 'round use. $45,000. Box Z-741.

AUTHENTIC COLONIAL—8 rooms, 2 baths; architect owned; professional office in barn. 15 acres; 4,000 Christmas trees. 1½ miles from town. Owner, Box 301, Exeter, N.H.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

HOUSES AVAILABLE

For Sale—Furnished

SUMMER PROPERTY at Jordan Bay, Shelburne County, Nova Scotia. Water frontage, good local fishing boat with inboard engine included. 25 acres plus. 4 bedrooms, 1½ baths, large living room, electricity. $6,000 furnished. Write J. M. Harding, Box 350, Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

For Rent—Furnished

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS—Private house on Tortola, twenty acres. 2 bedrooms, bath, living-studio room, kitchen, loggia, terrace. Cook-servant and caretaker. Box Z-661.

APARTMENT FOR RENT

Furnished

MANHATTAN—3 room penthouse, 5 months or longer. Landscaped terraces, view. West End, 80's. $220 monthly. SUsquehanna 7-9071, Box Z-735.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WANTED: GAL TO SHARE luxurious 5-room garden apartment, Summit, New Jersey. Convenient to Lackawanna and bus. Reasonable. Box Z-681.

WORKING GIRL, 23, college grad, will share large, light, airy, 3 room apartment with same. $65 month, utilities included. Riverside Drive, Manhattan. Box Z-749.

APARTMENT WANTED

YOUNG WOMAN desires sublet 1 room, furnished or unfurnished, East Side Manhattan. CEdarhurst 9-0690.

CAMPS

VIVIDI: next year my boy (girl) will be in an [illegible] camp. Now is the time to write, visit the Appel Farm Art & Music Center, Elmer, New Jersey.

VACATIONS

GREEN SHADOWS INN, Old Lyme, Connecticut, will be closed September 10th until spring.

KANDAHAR LODGE, MANCHESTER, VERMONT. Delightful vacationland in a secluded setting of rare, natural beauty. 2,150' high in the Green Mountain National Forest. Restful, informal, sports. Heated swimming pool. Private pond, sandy beach. Excellent food, accommodations and genuine hospitality. Brochure. Sue & Alex Zoesch invite you.

LIKE SWIMMING, GOLF, SPORTS, excellent meals? You'll thoroughly enjoy vacationing at this delightful country inn. All sports on our 250 acre estate. Informal social events. $12-$18 day includes meals. Open all year. Recommended by AAA. For color folder, reservations write Edwin Finch, Manager, The Northfield, East Northfield 46, Massachusetts.

KINAPIC LODGE. Lake Kezar, Lovell, Maine, Warwick 5-2248. American Jewish Cuisine. Cottages, private bath. Golf, Tennis, Beach, Skiing. Couples, Families, $88+ weekly.

THE SEASIDE, on unspoiled Longboat Key, Florida. New, year 'round family resort on private Gulf beach. Folder, rates upon request.

THE HERMITAGE, A Country Inn. Beautifully situated on four (4) acres of landscaped lawns with a superb view of the Deerfield River Valley. Catering to a few discriminating guests who love gourmet food and peace and quiet. Individually decorated rooms. American and European Plan. Coldbrook Road, Wilmington, Vermont.

WISTFUL THINKING . . . I'll quit my job and write a novel. I'll run against Rockefeller . . . I'll live to see a tax reduction . . . I'll spend my vacation at Gurney's Inn. Nine acres of lush woodlands "on the brink o' the beach." Luxurious hostelry and private oceanside cottages . . . ambrosial food . . . gracious hospitality. Could you wish for more? Gurney's Inn, Montauk, L.I., MOntauk 8-2345. Write Dept. S-22 for Brochure.

HERITAGE HILL—Holland (RFD Southbridge), Massachusetts. Lake breezes, shaded lawns, spacious rooms, food aplenty. Brochure.

VACATIONS

VAILL HOTEL And Country Club, Block Island, Rhode Island. Owner-supervised. Restful accommodations overlooking ocean. Private beach and golf course, superb sport-fishing, etc. Delicious food! Recommended by Duncan Hines. American Plan. Telephone: HOward 6-2351. Folder D.

FISHING VILLAGE: 18th century house, restaurant, private beach, 6 guest rooms. Like Brittany, but nearer. Gaspe Peninsula. Accessible by train, car, private plane. Until September 20th. L'Auberge Au Pirate, Perce, Province de Quebec.

LURAY, VIRGINIA. Best accommodations and food. Restful atmosphere, all modern conveniences. 90 miles from Washington, D.C. In Shenandoah Valley. Herzberg Farm, Box 404. Telephone Riverside 3-5743.

READY TO RELAX and enjoy Summer on eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay? Land of pleasant living, 150 acre farm on water, family style meals. American plan $45.00-$52.00, $8.00-$10.00. Real estate available. Harpers, The Pasadena, Royal Oak, Maryland.

COLONIAL CHARM midst wooded Litchfield Hills. Trout stream. Casual, intimate; luscious food. Swimming pool—horses, golf, lake nearby. Country auctions, summer theatre. Lewis & Mary Fisher, Bantam, Connecticut.

SAN FRANCISCO ON A BUDGET? Charming, centrally located. Hotel Beresford, 635 Sutter Street.

LA ORILLA, Islamorada, Florida Keys. Villas for lazy living. Quiet, tropical Paradise. Day-Week-Month.

WINHALL MOUNTAIN LODGE, an oasis of peace and beauty in the lofty Green Mountains. Elevation 2,100 feet. Charming Alpine chalet. Panoramic view. Delightfully informal atmosphere. Superb continental cuisine. Adults only. Swimming, sports. Brochure. Manchester, Vermont.

BOOT AND RACQUET RANCH, Elgin, Arizona. Superb tennis; two green courts, Resident Pro. Magnificent riding in surrounding Coronado National Forest and on our 160 acres. Perfect mile high elevation makes ideal fall climate. Each guest unit with private bath and fireplace. Brochure.

COUNTRY LIFE! Good food! Pleasant rooms! On the green, Bridport Lodge, Bridport, Vermont!

THE MANOR in Asheville, North Carolina, welcomes creative people. Pleasing rates, beautiful surroundings.

HEART OF GREEN MOUNTAIN National Forest near Manchester. Fishing, golf, tennis, swimming available. $12, American plan. Also private apartment with or without meals. Families welcome. Flood Brook House, Peru, Vermont, Phone: VAlley 4-5918, South Londonderry.

WINDY HILL, R.D. Box 160, Walden, New York. Informal, friendly. Music, books, sports, natural lake. Telephone Newburgh: 562-1232.

YOUR KIND OF PLACE? They say we are unique for Tanglewood area. Maine-like rustic Lodge, cottages, private cabins. Deep woods, glorious lake, 50 literate people, house party atmosphere, outdoor Hi-Fi, square dancing, unorganized sports, more. Not really a resort, but a "way of life" kind of thing. Probably your cup of tea. Straightforward folder. Chanterwood, "Berkshire Hideaway," Lee, Massachusetts.

SNOWBIRD MOUNTAIN LODGE, Robbinsville, N.C. Exotic mountaintop location bordering Great Smokies. Small, secluded, informal. Folder.

BLUEBERRY HILL! Autumn Scarlet! Nothing whatever to do. Lucullan food. 8 miles Breadloaf. The Mastertons, Brandon, Vermont.

PISGAH FOREST INN. High, cool, log fires, friendly hosts. Trails in Natural Wilderness. Phone Asheville 253-0771. Box SR433, Candler, North Carolina.

HOTEL PLAYA MAZATLAN, directly on beautiful beach, tropical setting. Excellent International cuisine, best in Mexico. $15.20 double occupancy, American Plan, summer rate. Newly decorated. Elevator. Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico.

BELMONT LODGE, Belmont, Vermont. Mountains, lake, intimate charm. Reasonable. Open all year.

SUMMER LINGERS LONGER on romantic Nantucket Island, a vacation paradise 30 miles at sea. September gives you swimming in 70 degree water, fishing, your favorite sports . . . peaceful old-world charm, interesting historic areas, low pollen count. Modern inns, guest houses. Excellent restaurants. Free illustrated booklet. Nantucket Information Service, Nantucket 17, Massachusetts.

VACATIONS

BEACH. We have the finest beach in America . . . and you can gambol on it. Chalfonte-Haddon Hall on the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N.J. If you live within 400 miles of our hotel, call 609-344-5131 collect for reservations.

THE FALES, Williamstown, Massachusetts. Individual cottages, fireplaces, excellent food. Berkshires.

RESOLUTELY SEDENTARY? Restlessly active? Either or both! 250 acre estate—vast mowings—high altitude—extravagant views. Modern, spacious accommodations—finest food. Classic films—lectures—gallery for collectors. Unspoiled—unhurried—unharried. An Inn for all Seasons. Brochure. The Silos, Wilmington, Vermont.

CAPE COD WATERFRONT cottages. September, $60 weekly. Halperson, Dennis, Massachusetts.

TRAVEL

FREIGHTER TRAVEL. Ford's Freighter Travel Guidebook gives complete information on hundreds of lower cost trips you can take on passenger carrying freighters from U.S. and Canadian seaports to all parts of the world. New 19th edition shows where they go, how long they take, what they cost, gives addresses of Steamship Lines, everything needed for planning vacation travel. 108 pages fully illustrated, price $2.50 postpaid. (No C.O.D.s). Ford's Freighter Travel Guidebook, Dept. 19, 2031 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles 25, California.

MEXICO. Write today for free official information letter and illustrated folders. MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TOURISM DEPARTMENT, Paseo Reforma 35, Mexico City, D.F.

YUCATAN, Mexico's gateway to the Past. Low priced vacation at new Hotel PANAMERICANA, Merida, Mexico.

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR NEXT TRIP to New York. New York is inexpensive if you don't insist on running with the herd. Stay at the Hotel Paris and use our folder: "New York for Free." All rooms with bath; free swimming pool; family rates. Write to M. L. Walter, Hotel Paris, New York 25. P.S. Close to churches, synagogues, Buddhist temple.

MEXICO BACK COUNTRY AND PEAK CLIMB over holidays, December 16th-January 5th, 1963. Plan now. Wampler Trail Trips, Box 45, Berkeley 1, California.

WINDJAMMER CRUISES — Here's adventure right out of the pages of Joseph Conrad! Sign aboard world's largest staysail schooner, Polynesia, and leisurely explore remote Caribbean islands in complete barefoot relaxation and informality. For casual, thinking people who are tired of being pampered at plush, pretentious resorts, there's Sailing, Fishing, Skin-diving, and a daily ration of Grog, with small, friendly, coed group. 10 Days Before the Mast—$175. Write for illustrated booklet: Capt. Mike Burke, Dept. 23, P.O. Box 1051, Miami Beach 39, Florida. JEfferson 2-3407.

GREENWICH VILLAGE, U.S.A. Stay at the Hotel Albert, East 10th Street and University Place, NYC. Kitchenettes available. Moderate rates. Call ORegon 7-0100.

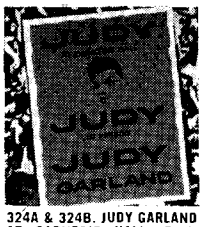
CRUISE SMOOTH BAHAMIAN WATERS aboard 84 foot schooner yacht, GULLIVER. Available year round for private parties of 4 to 12. Sailing, fishing, skin diving, exploring islands and quaint settlements. Total informality. Excellent cuisine. Fully licensed crew. Competitive rates. Our 9th year. Write air mail for folder and references: Bahamas Cruising Club, POB 22, Nassau, Bahamas.

A SUMMER WEEKEND IN NEW YORK AT BEEKMAN TOWER HOTEL is the greatest! New, special package-rates for two- and three-day visits are available. Write or call for information. If you're driving, ask for the road map showing how to avoid city traffic. You'll be near everything—steps from the United Nations, theatres, shops, museums and art galleries. Two excellent restaurants serve delicious food at moderate prices. The fascinating Top o' the Tower Cocktail Lounge offers magnificent views of the East River and the city as well as expertly prepared refreshments. Don't miss the fun! BEEKMAN TOWER HOTEL, 49th Street and 1st Avenue, New York 17, 212-ELdorado 5-7300.

CRUISE the unspoiled Saint John River aboard Fiddlehead II. Box 184, Minto, New Brunswick, Canada.

THE TRAPPINGS ARE NEW but the rates are traditional at the Tudor Hotel in New York City. Comfortable accommodations, including private bath, from $30 weekly. Convenient to all transportation, restaurants, churches, shops, art, theatres, etc. Located in fashionable Tudor City, adjacent to United Nations. Write Mr. Earl R. Powers, Manager, Tudor Hotel, 304 East 42nd Street or phone 212-YUkon 6-8800.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



324A & 324B. JUDY GARLAND AT CARNEGIE HALL. Best-seller from coast to coast! Enjoy the "greatest evening in show business history", 28 exciting songs—as only Judy can sing them!
$9.98; Stereo $11.98

2 RECORD SET
COUNTS AS 2 SELECTIONS

759. PIAF. 12 ballads in the poignant style of France's greatest torch singer, with Robert Chauvigny's orchestra. Monaural only. **$3.98**

733. Prokofiev: SYMPHONY NO. 5. A stunning rendition of a heroic work by Thomas Schippers with Philharmonia Orch. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98.**

417. FRANK SINATRA. SWINGIN' SESSION! All time favorites. Always, Paper Moon, Blue Heaven, 9 more gassers. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

702. THE SCOTS GUARDS VOL. I. The Regimental Band and Massed Pipers in gay marches, reels, strathspeys. Monaural only. **$4.98**

747. CALLAS PORTRAYS PUCCINI HEROINES. Favorite arias from operas **Manon Lescaut, Butterfly, Boheme,** others. Monaural only. **$4.98**

805. THE MERRY WIDOW — HIGHLIGHTS. Famed Sadler's Wells Opera Company with favorite scenes from Franz Lehar's immortal operetta. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

737. Khatchaturian: VIOLIN CONCERTO. David Oistrakh plays, the composer conducts, in a dazzling performance. Monaural only. **$4.98**

474. THE SOUND OF RICHARD STRAUSS. Erich Leinsdorf conducts the Philharmonia Orchestra: **Salome's Dance,** more. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

738. Beethoven: PIANO CONCERTO NO. 4. Russia's famed Emil Gilels is soloist with the Philharmonia Orch. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98.**

523. RIMSKY-KORSAKOV: SCHEHERAZADE. Erich Leinsdorf, the Concert Arts Symphony capture the magic of its bewitching melodies. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

795. THE FABULOUS VICTORIA DE LOS ANGELES. 19 songs by the world's most gifted soprano. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

790. LALO. SYMPHONIE ESPAGNOLE. OP. 21. Leonid Kogan, violin. Kyril Kondrashin leads Philharmonia Orch. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

422. LAURINDO ALMEIDA. REVERIE FOR SPANISH GUITARS. 11 classical works by Ravel, Debussy, Tchaikovsky, others. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

709. Grieg: MUSIC FROM PEER GYNT. Sir Thomas Beecham conducts Royal Philharmonic. "Delightful!" **$4.98; Stereo $5.98.**

753. VIENNESE DANCES #2. The Philharmonia under Vienna-born Henry Krips plays 6 scintillating waltzes. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98.**

736. Mozart: 4 HORN CONCERTOS. Flawlessly performed by Dennis Brain with the Philharmonia Orchestra. Monaural only. **$4.98**

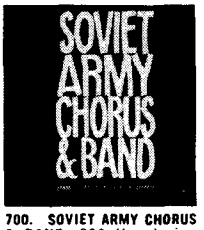
731. Sibelius: SYMPHONY NO. 2. Powerfully played by the Philharmonia Orchestra, Paul Kletzki conducting. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98.**

354. PEGGY LEE. BASIN STREET EAST. Catch her club performance of Fever, Them There Eyes, Yes Indeed, 12 more. **$3.98; Stereo $4.98**

TAKE
ANY
FIVE
ALBUMS
pay only
$1.00
plus a small shipping charge
When you become a trial member of the Angel Division of the Capitol Record Club and agree to buy as few as six future selections from more than 200 offered during the next 12 months.
Erich Leinsdorf

779A & 779B. THE MIKADO Gilbert and Sullivan. Hear the biting wit and enchanting music of the Savoyards in a brilliant new album. Sir Malcolm Sargent leads the Glyndebourne Festival Chorus and the Pro Arte Orch.
$9.98; Stereo $11.98

2 RECORD SET
COUNTS AS 2 SELECTIONS



700. SOVIET ARMY CHORUS & BAND. 200 thundering male voices sing Russian folk ballads and army songs. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98.**

729. Berlioz: SYMPHONIE FANTASTIQUE. A striking interpretation by Herbert von Karajan and the Philharmonia. Monaural only. **$4.98**

361. STAN FREBERG PRESENTS THE UNITED STATES. Offbeat fun! Yankee Doodle Go Home plus 9 other spoofs. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

804. BRAHMS: CONCERTO #2 in B FLAT MAJOR. Richter-Haaser, piano; von Karajan conducting Berlin Philharmonic. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

757. GERMAN BEER-DRINKING MUSIC. A zither, vocalists and a brass band bring frothy entertainment from Munich. Monaural only. **$3.98**

780. CHOPIN WALTZES. Malcuzynski plays 14 delightful pieces. Minute Waltz, other favorites. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

368. NAT KING COLE. THE TOUCH OF YOUR LIPS. Not So Long Ago, I Remember You, Illusion, Funny, 8 more. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98**

420. KINGSTON TRIO. CLOSE-UP. 12 songs never before recorded: Sail Away, Ken Karanga, Jesse James, etc. **$3.98; Stereo $4.98**

773. Beethoven: PIANO CONCERTO NO. 1; SONATA NO. 27. Solomon, piano. Herbert Menges conducts. **$4.98; Stereo $5.98.**

756. MUSIC ON THE DESERT ROAD. The haunting music of the East—14 pieces recorded on a journey to India. Monaural only. **$4.98**

Capitol — Angel

ANGEL DIVISION, Capitol Record Club
Dept. 2101, Scranton 5, Pa.

Please send me these 5 Albums and bill me only $1.00 plus a small shipping charge.

WRITE NUMBERS OF ALBUMS YOU WANT IN THESE BOXES:

Enroll me in the following division—however, I may select records from any division I wish.

☐ Great Classics

☐ Popular Best Sellers

Each month the Record Club magazine describes the new selections. I will purchase 6 from the more than 200 Angel and Capitol Albums to be offered during the next 12 months. I can resign any time after that. Depending on the records I buy, I pay only the Club price of $3.98 or $4.98 (occasionally $5.98), plus a small shipping charge. After I buy these 6, I will choose a 12" FREE Bonus Album every time I buy two more records.

If not delighted with my 5 albums, I can return them within 7 days and all charges will be canceled.

☐ **STEREO:** Check here if you want all records in STEREO. You will be billed $2.00 with your stereo membership. The Club sells stereo records for $1 more than monaural.

NO RISK — SEND NO MONEY!

PRINT NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

CITY..... ZONE..... STATE.....

• To join through an authorized Angel-Capitol Record dealer, write his name and address in the margin. • CANADA: Slightly higher prices; 1184 Castlefield Avenue, Toronto.

SR-8

If you wish, choose any of these GREAT RECORDINGS OF THE CENTURY by CASALS, LANDOWSKA, KREISLER, MELBA and LEHMANN. Priceless performances—on silken-smooth discs.

782. DAME NELLIE MELBA. Operatic & Song Recital: Mattinata, Goodbye, other songs and arias from La Bohème, Lucia, Rigoletto, Roméo et Juliette, others. **$5.98**

783. LOTTE LEHMANN. Arias from Der Freischütz, Fidelio, The Merry Wives of Windsor, Die Fledermaus, 4 others. **$5.98**

784. PABLO CASALS. J. S. Bach: Suites for Unaccompanied Violincello; No. 3 in C major; No. 4 in E flat major. **$5.98**

785. WANDA LANDOWSKA. J. S. Bach: Italian Concerto; Chromatic Fantasia and Fugue; Partita in B flat major; Toccata and Fugue in D major. **$5.98**

786. FRITZ KREISLER. Beethoven: Violin Concerto in D major, Op. 61. London Philharmonic under Barbirolli. **$5.98**

787. FRITZ KREISLER. Brahms: Violin Concerto in D major, Op. 77. London Philharmonic under Barbirolli. **$5.98**

Great Recordings of the Century available in monaural only.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1481

Reg. U.S. Patent Office

By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS

A. Risky.

B. The kind of man Mr. Sparkler in "Little Dorrit" called Dante.

C. Plied with high-flavored, oleaginous foods (2 wds.).

D. Lawlessly.

E. Omar and Dr. Harlow are both interested in the secrets of this.

F. The impossibility of knowledge.

G. Resisted.

H. Having and retaining an independent accent (of words).

I. Experienced.

J. Mantle of mineral grains enveloping a larger crystal (as pyroxene around garnet, etc.).

K. Exhibiting no features of the immature.

L. Belonging to the baseball team (3 wds.).

WORDS

67 44 160 85 124 35 183 60 120

165 125 219 56 42 64 6 111 152

117 209 18 110 8 143 134 212 138

74 59 80 30 171 130 40 16 178

128 97 107 17 38 46 180 84 99

63 79 112 202 51 3 194 4 37

27 5 201 149 217 181 166 204 142

81 98 109 182 221 144 218 72 163

132 83 158 198 102 141 31 86 185

172 43 55 32 167 220 135 19 14

47 119 147 39 70 170 25 225 206

108 105 121 203 15 49 62 176 22

DEFINITIONS

M. Slang term for worldly-wise; in full fettle (3 wds.).

N. At no remote distance (3 wds.).

O. Clothing with (2 wds.).

P. Befell.

Q. Teary.

R. Producing eggs which are hatched outside the body.

S. Supported by community or parish relief (3 wds.).

T. Mental repudiation.

U. Said to be better than foresight.

V. Spraying instruments often found on a dressing table.

W. Without value.

X. Making servile obeisance.

Y. Cilia.

WORDS

184 164 151 65 223 199 75 11 189

137 10 12 174 28 45 215 100 133

57 93 89 34 113 24 195 53 154

78 116 122 13 159 87 7 207 139

162 90 69 186 191 88 216 136 168

33 50 104 61 153 82 205 156 76

146 114 157 36 173 210 222 26 94

214 150 91 54 41 188 200 127 92

2 123 177 95 20 68 106 145 190

187 131 96 118 193 161 224 58 208

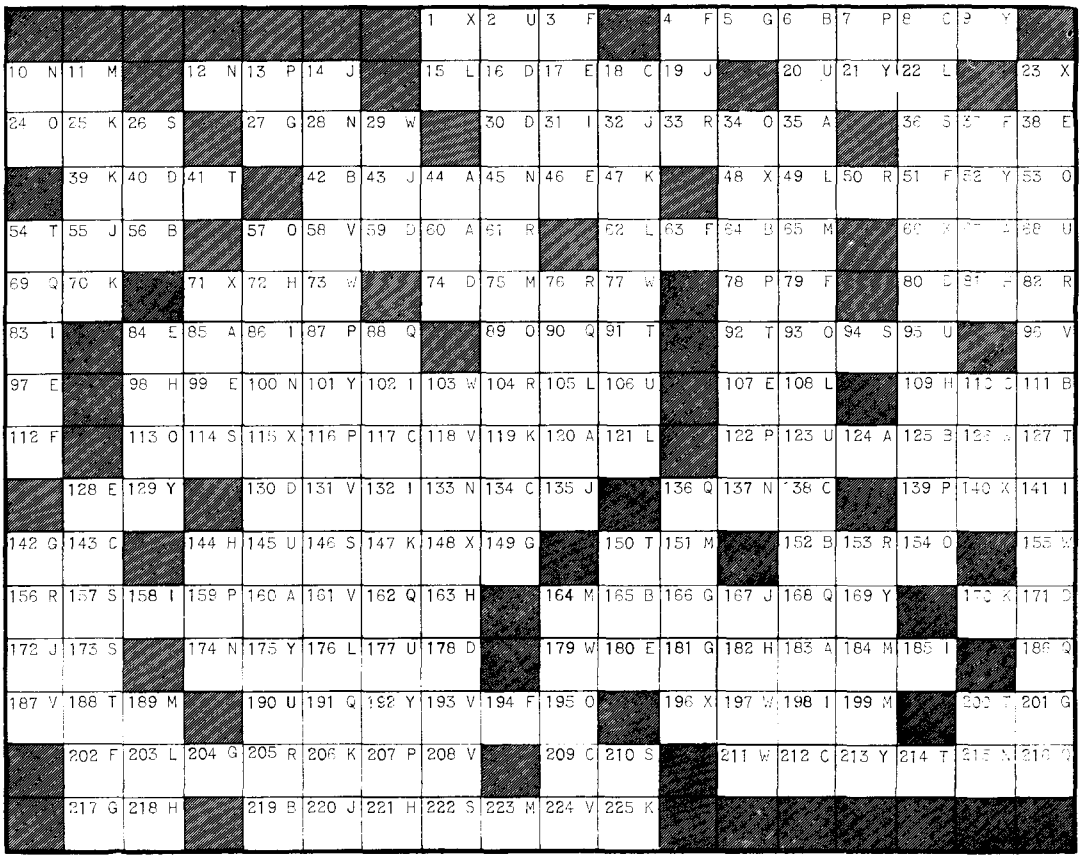
179 155 103 77 197 126 73 29 211

23 140 196 1 71 66 48 115 148

169 192 101 213 175 129 21 9 52

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning. . . Black squares indicate ends of words: if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line . . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop. Authority for spellings and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.



Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 10 of this issue.

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A SHORT TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION TO THE BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB WILL DEMONSTRATE HOW RELIABLY MEMBERSHIP KEEPS YOU FROM MISSING THE BOOKS YOU INTEND TO READ

Any Three of these books for $1 each

THE TRIAL: SIMPLY BUY THREE ADDITIONAL BOOKS WITHIN A YEAR AT MEMBERS' PRICES, WHICH AVERAGE 20% BELOW THE PUBLISHERS' RETAIL PRICES

540. THE ROTHSCHILDS *by* FREDERIC MORTON. Illustrated. (Publisher's retail price $5.95)

520. THE BULL FROM THE SEA *by* MARY RENAULT. (Publisher's retail price $4.95)

521. MY LIFE IN COURT *by* LOUIS NIZER (Publisher's retail price $5.95)

455. THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY *by* IRVING STONE. (Publisher's retail price $5.95)

523. THE GUNS OF AUGUST *by* BARBARA W. TUCHMAN. Illustrated. (Publisher's retail price $6.95)

467. THE MAKING OF THE PRESIDENT—1960 *by* THEODORE H. WHITE. (Publisher's retail price $6.95)

543. SCOTT FITZGERALD *by* ANDREW TURNBULL. Illustrated. (Publisher's retail price $5.95)

545. A BRIDGE FOR PASSING *by* PEARL S. BUCK. (Publisher's retail price $4.50)

435. TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD *by* HARPER LEE. (Publisher's retail price $3.95)

537. THE LAST PLANTAGENETS *by* THOMAS B. COSTAIN. Maps. (Publisher's retail price $5.75)

431. THE RISE AND FALL OF THE THIRD REICH *by* WILLIAM L. SHIRER. (Publisher's retail price $10)

500. THE AGE OF REASON BEGINS *by* WILL *and* ARIEL DURANT. Illustrated (Publisher's retail price $10)

463. THE EDGE OF SADNESS *by* EDWIN O'CONNOR. (Publisher's retail price $5)

498. LIVING FREE *by* JOY ADAMSON. Illustrated. (Publisher's retail price $5.95)

457. RING OF BRIGHT WATER *by* GAVIN MAXWELL. Illustrated. (Publisher's retail price $5)

522. CITIZEN HEARST *by* W. A. SWANBERG Illus. (Publisher's retail price $7.50)

503. MILA 18 *by* LEON URIS. (Publisher's retail price $4.95)

536. TWILIGHT OF HONOR *by* AL DEWLEN (Publisher's retail price $4.95)

502. THE COMING FURY *by* BRUCE CATTON. Maps. (Publisher's retail price $7.50)

486. THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT *by* JOHN STEINBECK. (Publisher's retail price $4.50)

485. INSIDE EUROPE TODAY *by* JOHN GUNTHER. 1962 revised edition (Publisher's retail price $5.95)

487. THE SHORT STORIES OF ERNEST HEMINGWAY. (Publ. retail price $6)

448. ABRAHAM LINCOLN: The Prairie Years AND The War Years *by* CARL SANDBURG. 1-vol. edition. Illustrated (Publisher's retail price $7.50)

447. VANITY FAIR: A Cavalcade of the 1920s and 1930s. Illustrated. (Publisher's retail price $10)

446. THE FASCINATING WORLD OF ASTRONOMY *by* ROBERT S. RICHARDSON. Illus. (Publisher's retail price $5.95)

104. ADVISE AND CONSENT *by* ALLEN DRURY. (Publisher's retail price $5.75)

186. HAWAII *by* JAMES A. MICHENER (Publisher's retail price $6.95)

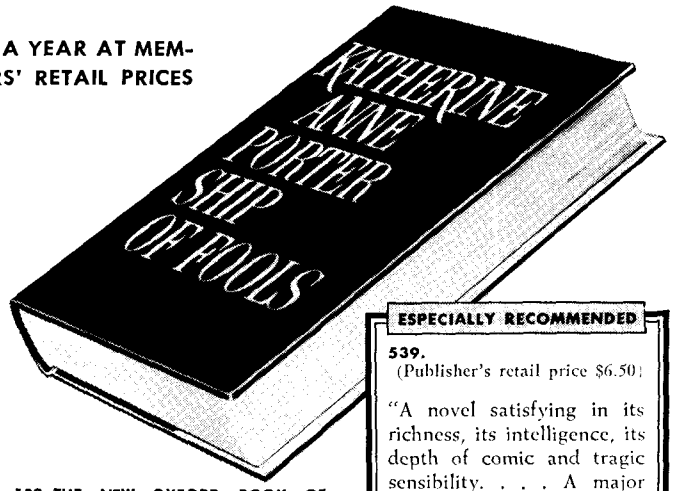
493. SINCLAIR LEWIS *by* MARK SCHORER Illus. (Publisher's retail price $10)

449. WHO KILLED SOCIETY? *by* CLEVELAND AMORY. Illustrated. (Publisher's retail price $6.50)

443. THE DECLINE AND FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE *by* EDWARD GIBBON 1-vol. abridgment by D. M. LOW (Publisher's retail price $8)

149. THE STORY OF PHILOSOPHY *by* WILL DURANT. (Publisher's retail price $5)

126. THE AFFLUENT SOCIETY *by* JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH. (Publisher's retail price $5)



ESPECIALLY RECOMMENDED

539.
(Publisher's retail price $6.50)

"A novel satisfying in its richness, its intelligence, its depth of comic and tragic sensibility. . . . A major achievement by an American writer in whom we may all take pride."
—CLIFTON FADIMAN

189. THE NEW OXFORD BOOK OF ENGLISH VERSE. (Publisher's retail price $7.50)

190. THE OXFORD BOOK OF AMERICAN VERSE. (Publisher's retail price $7)

154. AN ENCYCLOPEDIA OF WORLD HISTORY. Edited by WILLIAM L. LANGER. (Publ. retail price $8.75)

132. A STUDY OF HISTORY *by* ARNOLD J. TOYNBEE. 2-vol. abridgment. (Publisher's retail price $11) **Each vol. $1**

134. THE COMPLETE SHORT STORIES OF MAUGHAM. 2 vols. (Publisher's retail price $12.50) **Each vol. $1**

135. THE COMPLETE WORKS OF O. HENRY. 2 vols. (Publisher's retail price $10) **Each vol. $1**

152. BARTLETT'S FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS. 13th ed. (Publ. retail price $10)

159. VOGUE'S BOOK OF ETIQUETTE *by* MILLICENT FENWICK. (Publisher's retail price $6.50)

157. THE POPULAR MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA *by* MORRIS FISHBEIN, M.D. Illus. (Publisher's retail price $4.95)

161. THE JOY OF COOKING *by* IRMA S. ROMBAUER *and* MARION R. BECKER Illus. (Publisher's retail price $4.95)

136. THE COMPLETE SHERLOCK HOLMES *by* CONAN DOYLE. 2 vols. (Publisher's retail price $7.50) **Each vol. $1**

150. STUDIES IN THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX *by* HAVELOCK ELLIS. 2 vol. (Publ. retail price $15) **Each vol. $1**

169. THE COMPLETE BOOK OF FURNITURE REPAIR AND REFINISHING *by* RALPH PARSONS KINNEY. Illustrated (Publisher's retail price $3.95)

158. GOREN'S NEW CONTRACT BRIDGE COMPLETE *by* CHARLES H. GOREN (Publisher's retail price $4.95)

534. THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER'S HANDBOOK *by* AARON SUSSMAN 1962 edition. Illustrated. (Publisher's retail price $5.95)

504. DR. SPOCK TALKS WITH MOTHERS *by* BENJAMIN SPOCK, M.D. (Publisher's retail price $5)

151. IDEAL MARRIAGE: Its Physiology and Technique *by* TH. H. VAN DE VELDE, M.D. Illustrated. (Publisher's retail price $7.50)

GOOD SENSE FOR EVERY READING FAMILY

THE PURPOSE of this suggested trial membership is to demonstrate two things *by your own experience*: first, that you can really keep yourself from missing, through oversight or overbusyness, books you fully intend to read; second, the advantages of the Club's unique Book-Dividend system, through which members can regularly receive valuable library volumes—at a small fraction of their price—simply by buying books they would buy anyway. The offer described here really represents "advance" Book-Dividends earned by the purchase of the three books you engage to buy later.

✶ The three books you choose from those offered on this page will be sent to you immediately and you will be billed $1.00 for each volume you select (plus a small charge for postage and handling).

✶ If you continue after this trial you will receive, *with every Club choice you buy*, a Book-Dividend Certificate. Each certificate, together with a nominal sum — usually $1.00 — can be redeemed for a valuable Book-Dividend which you may choose from a catalog of more than a hundred fine library volumes whose publishers' retail prices now average $7.00. Since the inauguration of the Book-Dividend system, $270,000,000 worth of books (retail value) has been earned and received by Book-of-the-Month Club members through this unique profit-sharing plan.

BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH CLUB, Inc. A166-8-1
345 Hudson Street, New York 14, N. Y.

Please enroll me as a member of the Book-of-the-Month Club* and send me the three books whose numbers I have indicated in boxes below, billing me $3.00† I agree to purchase at least three additional monthly Selections—or alternates—during the first year I am a member. The prices will never be more than the publisher's price, and frequently less. I have the right to cancel my membership any time after buying three Club choices (in addition to those included in this introductory offer). After my third purchase, if I continue, I am to receive a Book-Dividend Certificate with every Selection—or alternate—I buy. Each certificate, together with a nominal sum—usually $1.00—can be redeemed for a Book-Dividend* which I may choose from a wide variety always available. **PLEASE NOTE:** Whenever two or more books are offered together at a special combined price, such a purchase is counted as a *single book* in earning Book-Dividend Certificates and in fulfilling the membership obligation to buy three Club choices.

†A small charge is added to cover postage and mailing expenses

INDICATE BY NUMBER IN BOXES BELOW THE THREE BOOKS YOU WANT

☐ ☐ ☐

MR. }
MRS. } .....
MISS }
(Please print plainly)

Address.....

City.....*Zone*.....*State*.....

Selections and alternates for Canadian members are usually priced† slightly higher and are shipped from Toronto *duty free.*

**Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. and in Canada*

PRODUCED 2005 BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED